The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3703. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HECLA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Full Extent of the Rebel Reverses Known in England.

Great Reaction in Favor of the North.

Heavy Tumble of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

The New-York Riots Regarded by the London Times as an Insurrection.

Mr. Laird's Alleged Correspondence with Our Navy Department.

The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Policy of "Neutrality" to be Adhered to.

The Polish Question Without Change.

A Union of the Three Great Powers Against Russia Insured.

Cape Race, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 28th, *via* Queenstown on the 29th of July, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Association, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Hecla* has 553 steerage passengers. She makes the following report: "On the 29th of July, at 4.30 A. M., passed the steamships *City of Washington*, *Kangaroo* and *Great Eastern*, all bound into Liverpool."

The dates per the *Hecla* are three days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool July 28.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of July.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th of July.

The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and its effect was considered so favorable for the Union that rebel loan stock had declined to 18@20 per cent. discount, and a perfect panic ensued in that description of stock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The advices received per the steamships *China* and *Hibernian* were generally regarded as encouraging for the North, and, notwithstanding the drawback of the New-York riots, a panic in the Confederate loan has taken place.

The London *Times* seeks to palliate the Confederate reverses, but acknowledges that, on the whole, it is seldom that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the Confederate cause. It regards the riots as little short of an insurrection.

The London *Star* regards everything as indicating the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources.

The London *Daily News* expatiates on the victories of Grant, Meade and Rosecrans, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. Laird publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department, at Washington, for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individuals used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

Exchange continues depressed; speculative securities show continued panic.

The London Morning *Post* maintains that *a union of the three great Powers against Russia is insured.*

The London *Herald* controverts this notion and maintains that Russia is disposed to defy the Western Powers.

The British Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech, delivered by commission, says:

"Civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. *We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality.*"

POLAND.

The Polish question continues without change.

The chances of peace or war are actively canvassed in Paris and London.

The Polish insurgents continue to be very active in their movements.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The continental news is without any degree of importance.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

London, Wednesday, July 29.

The political news is unimportant.

The Confederate loan has rallied to 13 per cent. discount.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived last night.

London, Wednesday, July 29.

The rebel loan has rallied from the decline, and is quoted at 13 per cent. discount.

Political news to-day is unimportant.

Queenstown, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

Commercial News by the Hecla.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 28.

The sales for two days reach 16,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant at an advance of ½d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn easier; mixed 27s. a27s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report: "Beef steady. Pork quiet. Bacon inactive. Lard active, and advanced 1d. Tallow steady."

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice active. Linseed Oil firmer, at 46s. 6d.@47s. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum inactive, at 2s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs downward. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Tallow firm, at 43s. 6d.@44s.

London, Tuesday, July 28.

Consols close at 92⅜@92⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 25 discount; Erie, 66.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 29.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market is easier. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Provisions—The market is steady. Bacon upward.

Produce Steady.

London, Wednesday, July 29.

Consols, 92⅞@93 for money. Illinois Central Railroad, 23@22 discount. Erie, 68@69.

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debate in Parliament Regarding the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

SECRETARY WELLES' LETTER.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The mails and newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwaded to New-York by the early morning train, and arrived here about 5 o'clock last evening.

The following paragraph is printed in the Manchester *Guardian*:

"The *Red Gauntlet*, from Boston to Hong Kong, was captured by the *Florida* on the 14th of June, in lat. 9° N., long. 35° W. The *B. F. Hoxie*, an American ship, bound for Falmouth, was also captured on the 16th of June, in lat. 10° N., lon. 36° W. Silver bars, valued at $95,000 were taken out, and the ship was burned. The loss to the marine insurance companies by the capture and destruction of the *B. F. Hoxie* is said to exceed £150,000."

FROM PARIS.

Meanness and Malignity of the French Official Press—The Polish Question—Imminent Prospects of a European War—The Position of England—Proposed Mode of Operations Against Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 24, 1863.

The late Union successes could have scarcely produced a greater effect on the minds of men, and especially on their calculations, in the United States than in Europe. It is certain that they have given a check to Napoleon's designs in Mexico, and to England's haste in getting into a war with Russia. Up to the moment of the arrival of these important successes the secession journals of England and France were full of arguments and predictions hostile to the Union. Since the tide has turned, the French journals, at least, are either silent or contain only garbled accounts or false appreciations of those events. Since the invention of journalism there was probably never seen such an example of barefaced and shameless unfairness as that shown by the Governmental Press of Paris toward the Union cause; and this unfairness compares strangely with the constant repetition in other columns of the same papers, of the high-sounding words, "French honor," and "French impartiality," as applied to the treatment of international questions. The fact is, French honor and French impartiality are like English justice and English love of fair play—they never cross the frontiers.

The opinion is very general, this week, that France cannot back out of a war with Russia. The Russian reply itself is regarded as a challenge which France cannot refuse, without suffering in the eyes of Europe. The situation to-day is this: The six points presented by France, England and Austria were the *minimum* of the expectations of these Powers. A refusal of one or more of them is, therefore, inadmissible. The Russian Government not only rejects one or more of these points, but it couples to its rejection language and statements which are considered insulting as well at Paris as at Vienna. Thus, instead of admitting, what all the world knows, that the Poles desire and have long desired their independence, Prince Gortschakoff says that the rebellion was hatched at Paris, and that the revolutionary element, and not the natural desires of the Polish people, is the cause of the war. To the indignation of the Austrian Government, the Russian dispatch places the Austrian Polish provinces on the same footing as those of Russia, and makes other comparisons and insinuations which appear to have produced a final and irrevocable rupture between these two Powers. They are going to re-demand, in a note this time identical by the three Powers, the acceptance without reservation of the six points, and this second demand thus becomes the *ultimatum*, to be followed, in case of rejection, by a withdrawal of Ambassadors, and a cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

Will war then be inevitable? Many people think that, in view of the fact that the three great Powers are acting in concert, and that two of them, England and Austria, do not desire a war with Russia, that there is, therefore, a strong guarantee of peace. A few days more, however, will settle this point.

In case of war, the plan, I understand, is this: Austria will remain neutral, but will march a large army to the Russian frontier, thus forcing Russia to face it with an army equally large. England will blockade the Baltic and bombard its towns. France will march a large army straight upon Berlin, and will furnish arms and volunteers to the Poles. In not going to the aid of Prussia and Bavaria, Austria will lose her influence in Germany, but for this she will get a promise from France to remain at Rome, and not to favor Italy in her attempts on Venice. Thus France hopes to get the Rhine, re-establish the kingdom of Poland, and put back for another half century the consolidation of German power. It is England this time, if she be really dragged into the war, who will pull the chestnuts out of the fire; for where is her slice to come from after the war?

In case the season is too far advanced when the moment arrives for commencing hostilities, France, it is supposed, will send money, arms, and volunteers to the Poles, to enable them to prolong the resistance till next spring, and then the grand struggle will commence. This is the talk to-day at Paris, and the funds are declining steadily. We are evidently in an *impasse*, to which no one at this moment can see any other exit than war. MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Great Disappointment in England—Suspense About Poland—France in Mexico and Projects Elsewhere—Mr. Cobden on Neutrality—Confederate Iron-clads—Cruelty to Children in England—Prisons and Flogging—Blondin Killed—Steam Fire Engine Manhattan—British Nobles—Theatrical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

Never have I seen such disappointment, vexation and mortification in England, as that manifested at the news of the repulse of Gen. Lee at Gettysburgh and the fall of Vicksburgh. One would have been considered a sufficient calamity—both at once were overwhelming. Not that the cause of the South was abandoned. Confederate stock went down to 4 per cent. discount, but the feeling was that the war was prolonged, and peace, so anxiously hoped for, postponed to an indefinite period.

Some efforts were made to throw doubt upon the surrender of Vicksburgh; but accounts were too circumstantial, and the event too probable, to admit of much doubt. The fall of the great stronghold of the Mississippi was only a question of time, if not relieved, and Gen. Johnston has not come up to popular expectations here or at Richmond.

As to the repulse of Lee, it was utterly unexpected. We knew nothing of Gen. Meade; we expected nothing of the Army of the Potomac. The battles of Gettysburgh brought therefore surprise as well as victory. It is true that the result seems less decisive than a great victory ought to be; but if the Government shall have pushed on the conscription with energy, so as to place a great army of reserve, of not less than 300,000, in camps of instruction in Pennsylvania and Ohio, ready to move upon any point required, the North will have good reason to be satisfied with the result of the Pennsylvania invasion.

Europe is filled with anxiety about Poland. France is agitated, and the views of the Emperor are unknown. England is opposed to intervention. We have refused to interfere in America, it is said—why should we do so in Poland? England is strong enough, said a noble Lord, last night, to —— mind her own business! What has England to gain by a war in behalf of Poland? Not even Cotton. What to lose? Money, lives, prestige, and for what? To see France carrying off all the glory, and gaining all the advantages, if any, of a great European war. I do not know what Russell and Palmerston intend to do when they get rid of Parliament and its troublesome interrogations. Probably what the Emperor requires; but what that is no one appears to have the least knowledge of.

France is making the most of the capture of Mexico. I think the intention is not to abandon it. A Government will be established, nominally independent, but it will really be a dependency of France. It is too rich a prize for a Napoleon to let slip through his fingers. In three years the canal at Suez will be completed, so that French steamers can go from Marseilles to China. In less than five years France will have some mode of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. She has long since selected her stations in the Pacific. She is building a great naval and commercial station in further India. Thus she encircles the world. France is not, it is said, a colonizing Power, but, on the other hand, no nation probably has such a genius for organization. Her population now reaches over 37,000,000. The French may take to colonizing. Who can tell? Show them the path of glory lying that way, and they will follow it.

And our good, stolid John Bull will be content to play second fiddle in Europe and everywhere. There is but one Power that can interfere with the projects of Napoleonic ambition. America, united and at peace—united and powerful—might have a word to say to the occupation of Mexico, and the spread of French domination over Central America.

Mr. Cobden has made another effort to induce the British Government to put a stop to the fitting out of ships to prey on American commerce. He declared that there were now two iron-clad rams building in the Mersey for the South, which were a match for any vessels in the Federal navy, and which, unless the Government interfered, would soon be at sea. He said that the American Government had made claims for every vessel that had been taken by the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*, three steamers fitted out in British ports, and manned by British crews, and that those claims would be insisted upon. The Government and the House laughed at the idea of such claims, and Palmerston declared that Englishmen had as good a right to sell ships to belligerents as cannon—even a better right, since ships could be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon were only meant for war. You may prepare, then, for the appearance of the two rams in the Mersey, and I know not how many elsewhere; and, if Mr. Cobden is right, you will do well to be very thoroughly prepared, for there is not a harbor on the coast they could not enter, and hardly a ship afloat they could not hope to destroy. Under the rulings of English Courts, and the declarations of Ministers in Parliament, every harbor and private dockyard in England is at the service of the rebel States, and they want only money enough to have as large and powerful a navy as they require.

Would you believe that, after all the agitation so many years ago, and Parliamentary enactments, there are now two thousand boys in England, employed as chimney-sweeps—bought, sold, enslaved and shockingly treated? Lord Shaftsbury made the statement last night in the House of Lords, in an appeal in behalf of many thousands of English children from five years old, engaged in torturing and murderous employments—working in potteries in an atmosphere of 150°, fifteen hours a day, &c., and at other trades which destroy life. *Laissez faire* don't answer. The Government must act to prevent the horrors that human cupidity throws upon human poverty. The best fed, best treated and most comfortable portion of the lower classes in England, are those who are sent to prison. No wonder that more than eighty thousand were sentenced last year, to what is much more a luxury than a punishment to the greater portion of them. It is a common thing for a man or woman here, who is hard up, to commit some petty crime, for the sake of being arrested—to make an assault or break a window. So little terror is there in a prison, where there is better fare and lighter work than four-fifths of the people of this country are accustomed to, that the punishment of whipping has been revived, and three hundred and fifty persons have, during this year, been sentenced to be flogged in addition to the imprisonment.

Within a few weeks two persons have been instantly killed in imitating Blondin. The last was a woman, at Birmingham, and a most revolting case. The other was at Cremorne. An iron hook broke in one instance, and a rotten rope in the other.

The steam fire engine Manhattan has been repaired and is to have another trial. The others sent over were found unable to compete with the English engines. It is hard to beat England in mere power of machinery. Beauty, grace, adaptation, are another matter.

The Duke of Hamilton, injured by a fall, died a few days ago in Paris. The French Court has gone into mourning, and a French man-of-war was dispatched to carry the body, with all honor, to his ancestral home.

Another nobleman, the Marquis of Hastings, has just come of age, and his twenty-first birth-day has been celebrated with a pomp and splendor that fill whole columns of the newspapers. For the benefit of my benighted republican readers let me copy the commencement of an address presented to the young gentleman on the occasion.

> "On arriving opposite the Royal Hotel, where a great crowd of spectators had assembled, a deputation of the inhabitants, headed by the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Rector of Ashby, the Rev. J. Denton, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Mr. Thomas Fisher, Solicitor, and Mr. W. E. Smith, Churchwarden, advanced to the side of the carriage and presented to the young Marquis the following address:
>
> '*To the Most Honorable Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudoun, Baron Rawdon, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Peveril, De Homet, Botreaux, Molinis, and Moels of Cadbury, Earl of Loudoun, Baron Campbell of Loudoun, Baron Tarrinzeau and Marchline, Earl of Moira:*
>
> We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, beg to offer our most sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of your twenty-first birthday.'"

I think that will be sufficient for the present occasion. What a pity that America has not a hereditary nobility, with titles to fill a paragraph, and estates covering whole counties! The collieries on this young grandee's patrimony produce 6,000 tons of coal a week. He has already a nice little stud of forty horses. His whole income, of course, is something as tremendous as his names and titles.

Mr. John Brougham has met with a real and decided success. His "Duke's Motto" has run through a very long season at the Lyceum, and has been travestied at the Strand, by Mr. Byron; where, also, an original comedy by Mr. Brougham, "While There's Life, There's Hope," or as Byron—the punster, not the poet—has it—"While There's Life, There's Soap"—is having a very marked success.

To-day and Monday the players of London hold a grand fancy-fair and dramatic frolic at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of their college or asylum for decayed actors. All the pretty actresses have stalls, and all the funny actors play in horrible melodramas. MONADNOCK.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Debate on the Foreign Enlistment Law, Rebel Privateers. &c.

Mr. Cobden, in rising to call attention to a memorial signed by thirty of the most respectable shipowners of Liverpool respecting the evasion of our Foreign Enlistment law, said that the Government professed its inability to detect and punish the breaches of the law committed by British subjects in building and sending to sea vessels-of-war to be employed against a friendly Power. It appeared to him, however, in reading the correspondence on this subject, that the Foreign-office assumed a passive position, and thought they could only be called upon to interfere when some foreign Government complained that the provisions of the law were impugned. But the Foreign Enlistment act was passed not for the benefit of foreign Powers, but for our own protection. It was, therefore, the duty of the Executive to see that the law was obeyed, and he could not conceive that the Home-office and all its machinery of magistrates and policemen could be better employed than in inforcing the observance of the act of Parliament. There were three vessels specifically known which were now preying upon the commerce of a friendly Power—the *Oreto*, *alias* the *Florida*, the *Alabama*, *alias* the "290," and the *Japan*, *alias* the *Virginia*. All these were built in England, were armed and chiefly manned from England. One of these ships managed to get into Mobile and get back again, but the others had never yet entered a Confederate port. He wished the House to consider how this state of things would effect our interests if we were at war and the Americans were at peace. If the law as it now stood were not sufficient, the memorialists suggested some amendments that would give greater power to the Government to seize in British ports vessels that were destined for the use of the belligerents. He believed that the addition of a single word would be sufficient—the word "building" in addition to the words "furnishing out and arming" ships. This would prevent vessels leaving our ports in a partially unfinished state, and afterward being converted into a vessel-of-war. He was informed that were at this moment two iron-clads now being built in this country, and that the Government had received a reclamation from the United States Minister in this country that these vessels were intended for the Confederate Government. From all he observed of the state of public opinion in America, he was convinced that if these vessels went out and began to prey upon the United States' shipping it would lead to a war with that country. These ships now building at Liverpool were iron rams. They were a match for any vessel of war that America now had, or that we ourselves possessed, and if they were allowed to sail it would probably lead to a rupture between this country and the United States. The fact was, we had rendered the mercantile marine of America practically valueless. The American shipowners found the rate of insurance so raised that they could no longer compete with the ships of England and other maritime Powers. They had consequently been selling their ships to English shipowners, and he asked the House to consider the effect of such a state of things on the minds of the shipowners of New-York and Boston, who had always been favorable to peace with Great Britain. During the recess, Her Majesty's Government might take precautions against these ships leaving the ports of this country for service against a friendly Power. In the case of every vessel captured by the *Florida*, the *Alabama* and the *Virginia*, the American Government took depositions on oath as to the value of the ship and cargo, and claims for this amount were made upon the English Government. Every vessel seized and burnt was thus debited to the account of England, and a formal claim made for the amount. Her Majesty's Government had refused to acknowledge these claims, but some day, when the demand could be made most inconveniently for the Government, the result would probably be either humiliation or war. No doubt many persons in this country would prefer war; but was it desirable that the interest of the whole community should be affected by the conduct of two or three firms in this country? The hon. member for Birkenhead, on a former occasion, spoke of the greater export of arms and ammunition to the Federal States. There was, however, a great difference between the export of ships and the export of arms and ammunition. Gunpowder was a constant article of commerce, and was extensively used in the operations of mining, blasting, &c. To prohibit the export of ammunition would, therefore, be injurious to a large and regular industry. There was, moreover, no law against this export. But the law undertook to prevent the people of this country from supplying ships-of-war to be used against a friendly Power, and the manning of such ships. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Laird) had told the House that he had been applied to to build ships for the Federal Government. If that were so, the honorable member was quite right to refuse the applications. But he held in his hand an official contradiction to the statement of the honorable member for Birkenhead.

The Speaker said that this was not a proper occasion for replying to a speech made some time ago, and the honorable member could not be permitted to read observations on a speech made in former debate.

Mr. Cobden said he held in his hand the copy of a letter which was of importance in the interest of peace as well as the interest of truth. It was a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy at Washington to his (Mr. Cobden's) friend, Mr. Sumner, and began, "You invite my attention to a statement made by Mr. Laird." ["Order, order."]

The Speaker, again interposing, said that the honorable gentleman might make any statement that he thought necessary; but to read a letter referring to a speech made by a member of that House, was out of order. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Cobden would then content himself by saying that he was informed that no order had been sent by the American Government to any firm in this country for the building of vessels-of-war. Reverting to the memorial he had presented, he would assert that we were bound by motives of self-interest to put down these proceedings. The English Government had never made a complaint to America which was not immediately attended to, and the grievance, if any, redressed, and this was the case, not only during the disturbances in Canada, but also during the war with Russia. The fact was that public opinion in the United States was in favor of maintaining this neutrality code. The claim of the Americans for indemnity for the seizures by the Confederate vessels built in England was under international, and not under municipal, law; and it was no answer to them to say that the law under which our Government acted was a municipal law. The fact was that the gentlemen who built these ships were, for their own small gains, placing this country in a situation of great danger and embarrassment. He trusted that the Government would exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing these armed vessels from leaving our shores. He thought that the arguments both of the noble Earl (Russell) and the Solicitor-General contained a fallacy, because they confounded two things,—the evidence necessary to detain, and that which was necessary to convict these vessels. A Custom-house officer ought to have been placed on board to prevent the escape of the *Alabama*, which got away under pretence of taking a party of ladies and gentlemen on a pic-nic. It would be sufficient if one clause were added to the Customs' Consolidation Act enacting that before a vessel of war left one of our ports for a foreign country, the builder or owner should prove for what foreign country she was intended. To interfere with the quarrels of great States could only lead to mischief, and if we new interfered in America, either by means of fitting out vessels of war or by premature recognition, we should only produce the same results as followed our intervention in the affairs of France, which led to the extension of the reign of terror all over Germany. He did not expect to live to see two independent nations within the United States. A great deal had been said in that House on a contrary assumption, but whatever the issue of this dreadful war might be, let this country keep clear of it. He desired nothing more than that we should be silent and sorrowful until this great war was over. [Hear.]

Mr. Laird was prepared to prove that every word he had said in a former debate was perfectly true, and to put his proofs in the hands of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman stated that the *Alabama* went out with a picnic party, but he had ascertained that she went out of a dock at night, that she anchored in the river until 11 or 12 o'clock next day, and that she was seen from the shore by thousands of persons. [Mr. Cobden—She had no clearance.] It was not necessary to take a clearance. The owner might either clear her or take a register. The course pursued was to hand the builder's certificate to the owner and then he might do what he liked with her. A great deal of blame had been cast upon the English Government, but what had been the orders given by the American Government to the *Tuscarora?* She was running about the country after the *Alabama*, but orders were given to her not to touch the *Alabama* in the Channel. Mr. Adams, in a letter to Mr. Seward, dated Aug. 7, 1862, said:

> "On the same day I received by mail a note from Captain Craven, dated the 31st, announcing the receipt of my dispatches and his decision to go to Point Lynas at noon, on the 1st inst. Capt. Craven seems to have sailed up the St. George's Channel. This last movement must have been made in forgetfulness of my caution about British jurisdiction, for even had he found No. 290 in that region. I had in previous conversations with him explained the reason why I should not consider it good policy to attempt her capture near the coast. In point of fact, this proceeding put an end to every chance of his success."

The honorable member stated that the *Alabama* had never been in a Confederate port, but that was not necessary so long as she carried the Confederate commission. If we were at war with America, and the Admiral on the North American station captured vessels that were likely to be useful, did the honorable gentleman suppose that he would be obliged to sent them into Portsmouth harbor and wait for their return? No, the moment a vessel received a commission from a belligerent Government she became a recognized vessel-of-war, and must be so regarded. A proof that the American Government admitted the lawfulness of the captures made by the *Alabama* was that they had recognized the bonds given by the officers of the ships seized and liberated by the *Alabama*. They thus recognized the whole proceeding under which she became a Confederate vessel and received a Confederate commission, and they could not back out of it. (Hear, hear.) The memorial presented by the hon. gentleman was signed by 30 of the ship-owners of Liverpool. They might be very respectable persons, but they were too small a number to claim to represent the ship-owners of Liverpool. Many of those who had signed it had, he was told, done so with the understanding that other nations were to do the same. It had been proposed to make the law more stringent, and that any one undertaking an order for building a ship should prove for whom she was intended. But there was this difference between ships and cannon, that ships might be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon and muskets could only be turned to one use. The Northern States got all they wanted from this country. They imported largely our arms and ammunition and at the same time they wished to stop a legitimate branch of industry. As a proof how easily vessels built for purposes of commerce might be converted into vessels of war, he might mention that in 1859 he thought it desirable to strengthen the local defences of each port by adapting the ferry-boats, tug and steamboats to purposes of defence. He laid a proposition before the Admiralty, and also before Lord Herbert, by whom it was warmly taken up, offering to adapt 40 or 50 of these vessels at an expense of from £250 to £300, for the purposes of defence. The Admiralty sent down a talented officer of the navy, who made a survey, and reported that for £200 or £300 these vessels might be made to carry, some 32s and others 68-pounders, then the most efficient gun in the service. He (Mr. Laird) would indeed take any ship, and at a small cost adapt her to carry some of the largest guns of the service. While the honorable gentleman (Mr. Cobden) was turning his attention to the breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, he could have wished that he had made inquiries into the enlistment of men for the Federal army that was now going on in Ireland. If he would advise with the American Minister on this point, he might do a great deal of good to the people of Ireland. If The Hon. gentleman, however, persisted in seeing only one side of the question. [Hear, hear.] The Chief Baron had given a strong opinion that the law was on the side of those who had built the *Alexandra*. The Hon. member had vouched for the readiness of the Americans to abstain from infringing the law in this respect. He wished, however, to relate to the House what took place in regard to the *America*, a vessel which was built, manned, armed and equipped in the United States, and which was taken out by Capt. Hudson to Petropaulowski for the Russian Government. Capt. Hudson

> "Expressed his deep chagrin at the unexpected termination of the war, as this *America* was only one of a fleet that were preparing and equipping for the same Government and purpose, and added that in the event of another year's war, they would have swept the Pacific of the English vessels."

In confirmation of this statement he would read a memorandum made by an officer on board the *Savannah*:

> "The *America* came into Rio de Janeiro, on her way round from New-York to Petropaulovski. When she was in Rio the Captains of the English and French men-of-war lying there wanted to overhaul her, but the Brazilian Government would not permit it. They then determined to overhaul her after she left the harbor. Commander Salter, who was commander of the United States squadron at Rio, in the frigate *Savannah*, in order to protect the *America*, ordered her to take the *Savannah* in tow, which effectually prevented the English and French searching the *America*. One of the crew of the *America* gave the British Consul at Rio, information of the *America* having her guns in her hold ready to mount. The *America* was commanded by Capt. Hudson, an Ex-Lieutenant in the United States Navy."

Lastly, an officer of the British navy stated in a letter:

> "The *America* laid in the Peiho River for some weeks during the months of April and May, 1858. She had the flag of Count Putiatine flying at the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, May, 1858, and was well known to every naval officer present as having been built in America for the Russians. She had an American eagle on her stern."

So far from the American Government keeping faith with that of Great Britain during the war with Russia, they allowed the *America* to get away, and gave orders to the American Admiral to protect her against the search of the English and French officers. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston said: Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speech of my honorable friend the member for Rochdale; but it appears to me that he and Her Majesty's Government, and I think the country at large, start in the consideration of the matter to which he has directed the attention of the House from different points of departure. We look upon the two parties who are now in arms against each other in America as each of them belligerents, and, therefore, alike entitled, as far as our neutral position is concerned, to all the privileges and rights which appertain to belligerents. Now, it seems to me that that which is running in the head of the honorable gentleman, and which guides and directs the whole of his reasoning, is the feeling, although perhaps disguised to himself, that the Union is still in legal existence, that there are not in America two belligerent parties, but a legitimate Government and a rebellion against that Government. Now, that places the two parties in a very different position from that in which it is our duty to consider them. Now, what is the duty of a neutral in regard to two belligerents, and what are the rights of neutrals? The American Government have laid down the position for themselves, because they have declared that a neutral is at liberty to furnish a belligerent with anything that the belligerent may choose to buy, whether it be ships, arms, ammunition, or anything else, no restriction is imposed on a neutral in furnishing a belligerent even with those things which are material ingredients in the conduct of military operations. Therefore on no international law has the Federal Government any right whatever to complain of this or any other country that may supply a party in arms against the Federals with anything they may choose to buy. I cannot in the abstrabt concur with my honorable friend in thinking that there is any distinction in principle between muskets, gunpowder, bullets, and cannon, on the one side, and ships on the other. [Hear.] Those are things by which war is carried on, and you are equally assisting belligerents by supplying them with muskets, cannon, and ammunition, as you are by furnishing them with ships that are to operate in the war. What has been the practice of the United States government themselves? The honorable member for Birkenhead has alluded to the case of a ship built in the United States when we were at war with Russia. We complained, and the ship was examined and declared by the local authorities to be free from any ground for molestation. Nevertheless, there was the best reason for believing that the ship was destined for the Russian Government and for naval operations in the Eastern seas, where the Russian Government most wanted such assistance. We had reason to believe that other ships were then building in America for the same purpose, and would have been used if the war had continued. Therefore, I hold that, on the mere ground of international law, belligerents have no right to complain if merchants—I do not say the Government, for that would be interference—as a mercantile transaction, supply one of the belligerents, not only with arms and cannon, but also with ships destined for warlike purposes. But, then, in our case, there comes in, no doubt, the municipal law. The American Government have a distinct right to expect that a neutral will enforce its municipal law, if it be in their favor. Then comes the question whether the Government has done that which a Government is enabled to do, and ought to do; and I contend that we have. My honorable friend says that we ought to have prevented ships from being built which were evidently destined for war. But it was very well said by the honorable member for Birkenhead that you cannot draw a distinction between ships that may evidently be built for warlike purposes, and those that may be eventually applied to warlike purposes. He has mentioned what everybody knows, that when we came to consider our means of naval defence we found a great number of mercantile steamers in our ports, which might, in a short time, and at a small expense, be converted into ships of war, and made available for the defence of the country. Take what has happened. One of the ship employed in the service of the Confederate to prey on the commerce of the Federals was the *Nashville*. Now, what was the *Nashville?* Suppose she had been built in this country, what possibility had we under the Foreign Enlistment Act of preventing her from leaving this country? I went on board the *Nashville* in Southampton docks. She was a steamer very much like these that go up and down the Thames, with a glass room built on deck, and furnished below with a great number of berths for passengers. But they put guns on board, and being able to steam with great rapidity, the *Nashville* could easily capture and destroy any merchantman. In the same way a ship might be built in this country capable of being converted into a ship-of-war, but with respect to which, while building, it would be perfectly impossible to prove by any legal construction that she was intended for a ship-of-war, and, therefore, liable to be interfered with. The learned gentleman complained that the Government have not exercises the vigilance incumbent on them in such a matter, and that they have relied entirely on receiving information from the Minister of the United States; but that is not the fact. The Home-office have employed all the means that could with propriety be used, and in some cases complaints have been made that they have employed more stringent means than they ought to do. We are not in the habit in this country of employing that system of spies which is resorted to in other countries; still, the Government have thought it their duty to employ people openly and legitimately to obtain information. With regard to the *Alabama*, an explanation has been given by the honorable member for Birkenhead. With regard to the *Alexandra*, the attention of the Government having been called to the construction of the vessel, steps were taken to stop and seize her. The trial came off, but the judgment of the Court was against the Government, the Court deciding that, under the Foreign Enlistment act, the Government had no right to stop her. Exceptions have been put in to that ruling, but I am afraid the question cannot be decided until next November. I really think there is no ground on which either honorable gentlemen or the Federal Government can found any complaint that Her Majesty's Government have not done all that the municipal law entitles them to do in regard to the fitting out of ships in this country. There is a further difficulty. I will suppose a ship built of such a character that you might safely say it was built for warlike purposes. Then you must prove who it is intended for. The honorable gentleman assumes that parties may be in combination to evade the law, but in that case nothing can be easier than to show that a ship is not intended for the particular State for which she is supposed to be built. The honorable gentleman suggests that we ought to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, and add the word "building," as well as "armed and equipped." But that goes beyond the question of ships-of-war. You put an end to a branch of trade—the building of ships of commerce for foreign States. [Hear.] You would thus go beyond what even the honorable gentleman contemplates. I say nothing about the question of altering your law to suit the convenience of any foreign Government, or at any particular moment. We undertook a change in the law some years ago, not in deference to any demand from a foreign Government, but because we thought, as gentlemen and men of honor, the Government and Parliament of this country were bound to do what we proposed to protect an allied Sovereign from the personal danger to which he was exposed from conspirators in this country. We did it spontaneously, but no such principle applies to this case, for to pursue the course the honorable gentleman recommends would be fettering our own legitimate industry and commerce, and I do not think the House would agree to such a change. I think that we ought to endeavor to enforce our law as far as we can, and that wherever we learn that there are ships being built presumably for a belligerent, between which and other belligerents we profess to be neutral, we ought to enforce our law as far as courts of justice enable us. That will be the course pursued by the Government. As regards one of the iron-clads to which my honorable friend has referred, I am informed that the French Consul claims it for the Emperor of the French. [Mr. Cobden shook his head.] How that is I cannot say.

Secretary Welles' Letter.

Following is the letter referred to in the preceding debate:

Navy Department, Washington, May 19, 1863.

Dear Sir—You invite my attention to the speech of Mr. John Laird delivered in the British House of Commons on the 27th March, in which he represents that the Secretary of the Navy made application to him, through an agent or agents, to build vessels for the Government of the United States. Mr. Laird remarks:

> "Now, I will go a step further about the Northern States. In 1861, just after the war broke out, a friend of mine—whom I have known for many years—was over here, and came to see me with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government—the Northern Government, its agents in this country made inquiries," &c., &c.

It is not improbable that Mr. Laird and his friends may have interchanged views on the subject of building vessels for the United States as a private money-making transaction; but it is not true that any application to build a vessel for this Government was ever made to that gentleman, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any agent of the Navy Department. No person or persons have been employed by me as agents, or been authorized by the Navy Department, or by the American Government, to make application to Mr. Laird, or the firm of which he is a member, or to any other person or firm abroad, to build a vessel or vessels for the Government of the United States, or for the navy of the United States.

I remember applications were made to me at the beginning of the rebellion, by persons professing to be the agents of British or foreign firms, to procure vessels to be built for this Government, and I have an indistinct remembrance that this Department was importuned by more than one person in behalf of the Messrs. Laird, and very probably they, like others, presented plans and solicited our views; but I pursued a uniform and undeviating policy in regard to each and all of these applications, declining, in every instance, any proposition to build, or procure to be built, vessels for our navy abroad.

When, however, Mr. Laird stated or intimated in the House of Commons, that any agent of the Secretary of the American Navy, or of the Navy Department, approached him with "a view of getting vessels built in this country (Great Britain) for the American Government," he stated what was not true. I have never, at any time, had such purpose in view, and, consequently, I have never authorized any person to act as my agent, or as the agent of the Navy Department, or of the American Government to procure vessels to be built without the limits of the United States. I am, very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

It is believed among army officers that all Lee's forces, excepting A. P. Hill's corps, are south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of Longstreet's corps occupies the old works near Fredericksburgh.

Riotous Barn-burners Assessed.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. Schenck to-day issued an order assessing a number of citizens of the Fifth Electoral District of Hartford County, Md., to the amount of $600 for the destruction of the barn and other property of George M. Ford, enrolling officer of that District.

Government Loan.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Sales of Five-twenties to-day are reported to the amount of $1,250,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 21.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with $284,915 in Treasure.

Affairs in Central and South America.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall July 27, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

L. McMurray & Co..	$1,000	Frank Baker........	$6,000
H. Cohen & Co.......	55,000	J. B. Newton...... ..	25,456
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,400	C. H. Grant & Co....	5,125
Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	34,100	Wells, Fargo & Co..	65,000
Dr. M. Kittle & Co...	30,000	Order..................	42,402
Total..................			$281,535

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. B. Sands............	$460	Parsons & Pettit......	$750
Wells, Fargo & Co....	1,577	Colgate & Hoffman...	600
Total..................			3,387
Grand Total..................			$284,915

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Overthrow of Gen. Barrios Probable—Recent Movements in Salvador—All Quiet in the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing twenty passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—687 seroons cochineal, 17 bags coffee, 1 package merchandise. For Liverpool—962 seroons cochineal, 12 seroons silver ore, 1 bale bark, 8 bales cotton, 9 bales deer-skins. For New-York—149 seroons cochineal, 6 cans balsam, 57 bales deerskins. For Aspinwall—137 cases sugar. For San Francisco—309 bags coffee, 1 package samples. For Panama—3 packages merchandise, 20 bags rice, 2 bags cocoa, 31 bags coffee, 11 boxes sugar, 3 bales mats.

SPECIE.—For England, $9,859; for New-York, $1,602; for Aspinwall, $1,200; for Panama, $1,460. Total, $14,121.

Dates by this arrival are from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador 16th, Nicaragua 17th, and Costa Rica 18th inst. The news from the belligerent Republics indicates the total overthrow of Gen. BARRIOS and his Government in Salvador. In my last I informed you that Gen. BARRIOS was strongly intrenched at Santa Ana, prepared to defend his position to the last extremity, and that Gen. CARRERA was at Chalchuapa, three leagues distant, also intrenched, watching an opportunity to strike a blow which would tell against BARRIOS, who considered himself perfectly able to repel any attack and to drive the invaders from the country. While affairs were in this position BARRIOS received information from his Capital that a faction was preparing there to "pronounce" against him and in favor of any Government which CARRERA might dictate; upon which he immediately set out for San Salvador, where he arrived before the pronunciamiento was made. The leaders in the movement, among whom was JOSE A. GONZALEZ, (brother of one of the principal Generals in the army of BARRIOS at Santa Ana,) escaped during the night.

Gen. GONZALEZ, who seemed to be acquainted with what was going on in the Capital, caused a large part of the army, after the departure of BARRIOS, to *pronounce* in favor of himself, informing the soldiers that BARRIOS had been deposed, and the Presidency *imposed* upon him (GONZALEZ.) Several Generals and about six hundred men who refused to join in the movement were allowed to leave for San Salvador, where they arrived on the 4th inst. GONZALEZ opened a correspondence with CARRERA, and offered to join forces with him, on condition of being recognized as President of Salvador by CARRERA. This condition was refused by CARRERA, who had determined to support Don FRANCISCO DUENAS (defeated before the people in the last election) for that office. On the 3d inst. CARRERA attacked the forces under GONZALEZ, and, though once repulsed with heavy loss, succeeded in occupying Santa Ana, and entirely dispersing the Salvadorean army.

The movement against BARRIOS appears to have been well organized and wide-spread, since he now controls only the district of which the Capital is the centre, all the others are in the hands of Gen. CARRERA or the disaffected. CARRERA has established a Provisional Government, with Don F. DUENAS at its head as President, in the Departments of Sonsonate and Santa Ana.

There seems little chance now that BARRIOS will be able to sustain himself against his enemies, and with him will fall the most prominent leader of the anti-priest Government party in Central America.

From Honduras we hear that Gen. CERNA, of Guatemala, after defeating the army of Honduras in the plains of Santa Rosa, had installed Don JOSE MARIA MEDINA Provisional President of the Republic, and then hastened to join CARRERA in Salvador.

There is nothing important from Nicaragua, beyond the report that MARTINEZ, in view of the success of CARRERA's forces in Honduras, has sent to recall his troops from the frontier of that country. The near approach of the cotton planting season will probably hasten the President in getting his troops where he can disband them, so that their labor may be made available for the plantations.

Costa Rica remains quiet.

Nothing new from the interior. All quiet and seems likely to remain so for a while.

The new and exceedingly liberal Constitution of the State of Panama, passed by the Legislature now in session, was proclaimed on the 25th inst., with "due solemnity," and became a law from that date.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Political Affairs in Chili—Cotton Culture—War About the Guano Deposits Threatened by Bolivia—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 22d inst., with sixty-four passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—336 seroons bark, 20 pkgs. general merchandise, 4 seroons hats. For Liverpool—753 pkgs. bark, 169 bales cotton, 169 bales wool, 171 pkgs. India-rubber, 117 bales orchilla, 90 bales tobacco, 45 bags cocoa, 146 pkgs. silver ores, 4 pkgs. general merchandise. For New-York—42 seroons bark, 39 bales goatskins, 300 hides, 3 pkgs. general merchandise. For Central America—2 pkgs. specie, valued at $1,400. For Panama—400 bags flour, 2?4 pkgs. general merchandise, 7 pkgs. specie, valued at $4,191.

The *Bogota's* dates are from Valparaiso to July 3, Callao and Lima to the 13th inst. The news is not very interesting or important. In Chili, internal politics are receiving a great deal of attention. The Press seems to be principally engrossed in stirring up dissatisfaction with the present Ministry, but the general opinion expressed in private letters is that the Government is strong enough to carry out its so-called conservative programme. The culture of cotton is being agitated, and parties who have exhibited some very fine specimens of the staple, raised in Chili, are endeavoring to obtain a monopoly of the privilege of planting it in that country.

A new floating dock, 250 feet long and 80 feet broad, is to be constructed at Valparaiso. It is expected to be ready by December next.

There has been nothing new in business circles since my last.

A Bolivian decree, dated June 5, authorizes the Government to declare war with Chili, unless the latter country shall come to an amicable arrangement in regard to the Mejellones guano deposits and the Desert of Atacama. The Chilenians, since they have taken possession of the disputed district, will probably hold on to it, and are quite amused at the idea of a war with Bolivia.

The advices from the Argentine Confederation are very meagre, and are but a repetition of the usual stories heretofore given, of continued civil war. At last accounts Montevideo was threatened by the revolutionists, who had cut off all communication between that city and other important points in the Republic.

The dispute between Peru and Brazil, about the right of navigating the Amazon, has been amicably settled. The Company which claimed an exclusive privilege under a grant from the Government of Brazil, have given up their claim, and the river is open to the enterprise of both countries.

The Commission from the United States for the adjustment of certain claims pending between the citizens of the United States and Peru had arrived at Lima, and been most cordially received.

The Government has decided to construct a new wharf at the port of Huaman, on which operations are to be commenced at once.

A WESTERN SOLDIER AND ORATOR.

Speech of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, at Duquoin, Illinois, on Friday, July 31, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, one of the boldest and most dashing leaders in the army of Gen. GRANT, and who returned North on a brief visit after the fall of Vicksburgh, delivered a long, eloquent and thoroughly Western Speech at Duquoin, (Ill.,) on the 31st ult. An immense concourse of people had gathered to hear him; and as he has long been the representative Democratic man of Southern Illinois, both there and in Washington, his speech produced a profound effect.

It is with great pleasure, he said, that I meet this assembled multitude for the purpose of addressing them, and giving to them my views in reference to the present condition of the country. I want to remark to you, before proceeding to discuss what I consider the most important question that can be brought before any people for their calm and mature deliberation, that I do not propose to make any political speech. I am not canvassing this part of the country for the purpose of promoting the interests or advancing the welfare of any political organization, whether you call it Democratic, Republican, or anything else. My intention is not either to assist the one or to interfere with or depart from the other. I have since I have been in the army of the United States—which is now about two years—at all times eschewed politics. I have had nothing to do with partisan organizations on one side or the other. [Cries of "That's so."] Nor do I propose to have anything to do with them as long as I am a soldier of the United States Government in the field, placed there to oppose the common enemy of our land and nation. [Applause.] There are many things, however, that we, who are in the field, have a right to speak of to our countrymen and fellow-citizens. There are many things, my friends, that we take an interest in, as well as you at home. I suppose we feel as much interest in this country and its internal government as you possibly can, and for that reason I have been induced to discuss some of the questions before the people of this country and State.

THE WAR AND OUR DUTY.

It is not necessary for me to tell this intelligent audience that the war in which we are now engaged, is one of great magnitude and importance. It is one, my friends, that will settle the fate of this Government either one way or the other. While it is going on, it is clearly and plainly the duty of each and every one of its citizens to reflect in reference to that which is for the greatest and best interest of themselves and the whole people, and to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to promote the general welfare of our country. We first find then, a Government with a Constitution sufficient to protect—amply protect—the rights of persons and property, political, civil and religious, of all classes of persons. We find a Government with a Constitution better than has ever been formed by men in any age or country or clime, with privileges, rights and protection that each man is entitled to, in all parts of the Government, clearly defined and distinctly marked out. With this kind of a Government—with this kind of a Constitution—let us ask ourselves what is our duty to that Government? What do we owe to a Government that gives us such rights and privileges—that has such a Constitution—that has such institutions as ours confers upon us and upon all mankind who avail themselves of it? What do we owe to a Government that extends its protecting power over each and every one of us? What do we owe to a Government that protects our rights, our liberties, our reputations, our property, and extends to us all the protection that any man on earth could require? Now, my friends, we have just the kind of Government I have spoken of; or, rather, we had such a one. [A Voice—"We'll have it again."] LOGAN—"We'll make a big try." [Laughter.] What then is the duty we owe to that Government? I'll tell you in a few words. We owe it our first allegiance as American citizens. We owe our first allegiance to that Government paramount to any State, county, section or territory. We owe it our first allegiance as citizens. We are in duty bound to protect that Government under whose ægis we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity and security. As citizens who have received protection from it, it is our duty to stand by it in all its perils, in all its trials, all its wants, in everything; it makes no matter what it is. It is our duty to see that at no time that Government is destroyed—that at no time the rights and privileges of its citizens are interfered with or molested. [Applause.] This being the case then, I will now bring to your attention the point I am driving at. It is this—when a country like this is in war, what is the duty of its citizens? Now if we owe our first allegiance to that Government—if we are bound to respect its laws and in good faith carry them out—why, then, if that is the nature of our obligation to it, we are bound to prevent, in every way possible, in every manner within our power, any interference with it in any way whatever. We are bound to resist any blow aimed at its vitality. We are bound to go between it and its antagonist, be he who he may, what power under heaven it may, we are bound to shield it with our strong arms in its hour of danger. [Applause.]

THE "UNHOLY" WAR.

And now I come to tell you how this unholy war, as some tender-hearted brethren please to call it, was brought about. Instead of submitting to the Constitution of the United States, instead of observing its provisions and acting in good faith toward the people who composed this Government, instead of acting in good faith toward the Government that had extended its protecting hand over them, what did these infernal rascals down here—these Southern brethren, as some people in the North, who are piously opposed to the war, call them—what did they do? Why, I'll tell you what they did; but you all know very well without my telling you. They organized one of the foulest, most damnable, hell-born, devil-begotten conspiracies that ever was organized by any set of men on earth against one of the very best Governments that ever existed on the face of God Almighty's green earth. Why was that conspiracy organized? What was the reason for it? What cause had its originators for it? What harm, I ask any honest-minded man in my hearing, what harm had the Government then done these men? Had it trampled their rights in any way whatever? Had it attempted to interfere with them or to oppress them in the least? Had it stricken them from the roll of honor? Had it taken from them any fame that they were justly entitled to as part and parcel of this Government? Had it sought to destroy them? Had it sought to obliterate their State Governments or any thing of that kind? In what respect, I ask, had the Government of the United States acted in bad faith toward these people? As a Government it had acted in no respect toward them but what it had toward each and every one else. It had acted in good faith; it had executed its labor in good faith. Even if it had failed to execute its laws in good faith, the Government itself was not responsible. They were individual acts, never officially sanctioned. I say that the Government itself had never interfered with the rights of a single citizen of the United States. Why, then, should these men organize this conspiracy? For what cause was it done? Was it because the Government was a bad one? Was it because they expected to establish a better one? Certainly not. Was it because they expected to have a better Constitution? Certainly not. Why, then, was it? I want any man to tell me—to give me one single, solitary reason for the organization of this accursed conspiracy. These reasons that are given as individual reasons, against individuals, are no reasons at all. For, as I said before, the Government cannot be held responsible for such acts. It is only responsible for the record it makes officially of itself. How was this conspiracy organized? By whom? It was organized by JEFF. DAVIS, the most damnable traitor to his country that God Almighty ever let live, or that man ever saw on the face of the earth. It was gotten up by him and his minions, and for what purpose? Not for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony—not for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the Government in its onward march of improvement and perfection—not for the purpose of benefiting his own people—not for the purpose of being of any benefit to any man, woman or child in the South or in the North, but for the reason that certain gentlemen in some parts of the country had got a little too large for their boots, and they proposed among themselves to make themselves the great "I Ams" of this continent. But it can't be done, gentlemen, I tell you so now in sincerity—you can't do it—no use of trying. [Applause.] Yes, these men thought if they could not be Presidents and Cabinet officers by election, they would be so by blood and carnage and in violation of the laws of this land and of every other land.

But it is said that a great many things have been done not only by the Administration, but by the army, that are so outrageous that the people can't stand it any longer. Well, let us see. I want to contrast the views of some gentlemen at the North with the views of their Southern brethren. JEFF. DAVIS says—so does ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—that the usurpations of President LINCOLN are such that the idea of reconstructing the Government is perfectly ridiculous. My God! Ain't it astonishing that JEFF. DAVIS should talk about any man being a usurper? I hear that JEFF. says Northern people are usurping powers that don't belong to them, and that never have been guaranteed to them. These are the kind of speeches they make to the people of the South. But JEFF. doesn't turn round to the people, and say to them, "I forgot to say to you that we were exercising a little too much power ourselves, but we'll not mind that just now—we'll talk of that hereafter." So it seems to be forgotten in this country when speeches are made about the usurpations of power. They forget that JEFF. and his crowd are doing anything wrong. Oh, no! They are honest and clever people; they all belong to the Church—all say their prayers. But we are a set of wicked devils usurping power that don't belong to us, and all the time violating the Constitution that these pious people in the South respect so much, and have such a yearning for. We are a set of Northern sinners and there is no salvation for us; but down South they never sin against God, man, or the Constitution of the United States. That's what we are told here in the North—right here in the State of Illinois. [Laughter.]

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

It is said that the very idea of forcing a man into the army under the Conscript law is infamous. Let us see. What is a Conscription law? It is a law enacted by the legislative power of the country for the protection of the Government, for enrolling soldiers to defend the Government against all its foes, foreign or domestic. Do those people who talk of the infamous, the odious Conscription bill, not know that there is not a Government on top of earth but passes a Conscription law whenever they desire to raise troops for any emergency whatever? Some Governments raise troops without Conscription laws. They just issue proclamations, and tell the people to march up and be soldiers without further notice. This is the way they do in the land of JEFF. [Laughter.] He issued an order the other day without any act of Congress. They have to go forward and deliver themselves up, or they will be arrested and shot as deserters. But that is all right, of course, because JEFF. does it. He has a right to do that; but if the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States happen to pass a Conscription law when we have not troops enough to put down this rebellion, it is an outrage. I want to say this: If I was President of the United States, and had the power, and if JEFF. DAVIS or any other JEFF. was fighting against the Government to destroy it, whether I had a Conscription law or not, I would have soldiers. [Applause.] And every man I found trying to excite sedition or to produce dissatisfaction in the army that was fighting for the Government, I would hang on the first tree I came to. [Applause.] That's what I'd do with them.

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

Whenever gentlemen talk in this country about obeying law, and about the violation of the Constitution; whenever gentlemen in this or any other country are denouncing men for the exercise of power that doesn't belong to them, why, in God's name, let them try and obey the laws themselves before they talk to others about it. Look at New-York. Here is a conscription law attempted to be enforced for the purpose of raising soldiers to fight for the old flag that was carried by Washington on many a bloody field; that our fathers and brothers have waved and shaken in the face of the enemy until they trembled with fear because of the power that was known to be in that old banner; to fight by the side of veterans who have for over two years marched to the music of the Union; to fight for old Yankee Doodle, as we always did. But men were told that this law must be opposed, that mobs must be raised to prevent its enforcement; and these men, who invite the mob spirit in New-York, are clamorous for the Constitution and laws. They want the letter of the Constitution adhered to. They want the laws all administered properly. In New-York, gentlemen will get up and make speeches, and talk about usurpation in office, and the unjust exercise of power, and all this, to do what? To make people law-abiding, Constitution-loving citizens? No, but to excite the populace to every deed of violence and atrocity, to make them resist the law openly; to make them willfully murder their fellow-citizens in the streets; to make them commit acts of robbery, murder and arson. Was not that the result of these teachings in New-York? What did they do for the people whom they excited thus? Did they prevent any of them from being enrolled? No; but they caused the streets of New-York to flow with the blood of their fellow-citizens. And so it will always be when such riots are attempted, because the Government has the power to put them down, and will put them down, and the gentlemen who try to excite mobs will be the first to suffer; they will be the first to run out of the country to get rid of the law, too. [Applause.]

There are a great many other objections to the prosecution of this war. I hear it said that enough blood has been spilt already; that we ought to stop it; that this war ought to cease. I hear of men making speeches around through the country, and appealing to the women and children to know if this war has not gone on long enough, and if it ought not to be stopped before any more blood is shed. They appeal to the old gray-headed men, and they say, "You have lost your brothers, and sons, and grandsons. The soil is wet with their blood. It is a bloody war, an unnatural war, hence let us stop it." Fellow-citizens, it is true that many a brave man has been lost. We have lost many a brave soldier. Perry County has buried many of her cherished sons. On the soil of the South we have buried many more, who there sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But we have buried them with honor. They have died like true patriots and soldiers, shouting "let me die like a soldier of the Union." I would rather die like a soldier than live like a traitor. [Applause.] They want to stop the war to prevent the further effusion of blood. Fellow-citizens, this Government is a Government that we all love or once loved. We love the people, the country, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, everything in it. They are ours. It is our people, our rivers, our lakes, our shores, our rocks, our mountains, our rills, our hollows. It is our people, our Government, the best and brightest that ever existed on earth, and before I would see this war stop until the Government is restored in all its former power and supremacy, I would rather see the graves of ourselves, our sons and our brothers, mountains high. I would rather see carcasses sufficient to make bridges across the widest streams, before this war should stop, until the true soldier of the Union could wave his sabre in his strong right hand and cleave the head from every traitor in the land. [Loud applause.] This Government is worth fighting for. It is worth generations and centuries of war. It is worth the lives of the best and noblest men in the land, and may they all be sacrificed before the war shall stop and leave an armed traitor in the land. [Applause.] We will fight for this Government for the sake of ourselves and our children. Our little ones shall read in history of the men who stood by the Government in its dark and gloomy hours, and it shall be the proud boast of many that their fathers died in this glorious struggle for American liberty. [Applause.]

PEACE MEN.

Some people call themselves peace men. Great God, fellow-citizens, we are all peace men. Is there a man here that is not for peace? Not at all. But how are you for it? Do these gentlemen tell you how they are for peace? I want them to tell me. Is it a dirty, cowardly peace, a disgraceful peace that divides our Government, or what sort of peace is it? If I were a politician or a statesman, and if I were to get up before the community and tell them I was for a thing, I would give them the reason for it. You hear peace speeches made very often. We are for peace, they say. I say so, too. I am for peace as much as any man can be. We will meet them half-way and shake hands on this proposition. We are both for peace. But I will tell you what sort of a peace I am for. *I am not for a piece of a country.* [Applause.] I am for this sort of a peace: before this rebellion broke out, we had peace. Before the rebels raised armies to fight against our Government, we had peace. While the Stars and Stripes floated from Maine to California, and from the lakes in the North to the gulfs in the South, we had peace. While the same martial music was played in every town and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land, we had peace. While we had one army, one navy, one President, one United States, one people, we had peace. Then, I say, I am for the same kind of peace again, and so help me God, I want no other kind. [Applause.] I am for the same country and the same Constitution. And I can tell these gentlemen how they can get peace to-morrow. You once were the State of Mississippi, belonging to the United States Government; so you were once the State of Louisiana; so of all these seceded States. You raised the puny arm of rebellion. You mustered yourselves against the Government, and brought war and bloodshed. You did all these things. Now lay down your arms as rebels ought to do, pay obedience to the Government, again say, that I owed allegiance to the Government of the United States once, I owe it again. Walk back as a whipped child (as you are and will be worse, if you don't quit soon) to a fond and indulgent parent, who loved you and gave you nourishment. Now, my fellow-citizens, that is the kind of peace I am for. [Applause.] Now, these other gentlemen, who talk about peace, don't tell you what kind of a peace they want. Well, I can tell you. I don't want any man to understand by my argument that I am striking at any party or any set of men. I only strike at individuals who are trying to ruin the country. If, however, the shoe fits anybody, I can't help it. This is a free country. He can do as he pleases about it, I suppose. Now let us see what sort of peace some men are for. Some men are in favor of peace, expecting to gain peace by stopping the "further offensive prosecution" of the war. They are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war. What does that mean? It means this: When we marched to Fort Henry, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on Fort Donelson, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on each and every battle-field, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. As long as we keep our armies in the Southern States and make them recognize the Constitution of the United States and the supremacy of the laws, it is an offensive prosecution of the war. If that is correct, I want to take the language I see reported in some of the speeches made on this subject, and sift it a little. Their argument is this: a further prosecution of the war is unconstitutional, therefore, we are for peace. They all declare that to be their position on this subject. We fought the battle of Thompson's Hills on the 1st of May and whipped the rebels; that was an offensive prosecution of the war, and that was unconstitutional. When we fought them at Raymond, and whipped them, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. The battle of Jackson was an offensive prosecution of the war—it was very offensive to the rebels. [Laughter.] When we fought the battle of Black River it was an offensive prosecution of the war. When we invested Vicksburgh, it was an unconstitutional act, being an offensive prosecution of the war. When we took thirty-two thousand prisoners, we went beyond the limits of the Constitution very much indeed. That was the most offensive act of the war, and we ought to apologize to JEFF. for having done such a thing. [Applause.] According to these arguments, each battle we have fought to open the Mississippi River was an unconstitutional fight. Was it unconstitutional to take Vicksburgh? That was an offensive prosecution of the war. Then I want these gentlemen to tell me what they mean. They want us not to prosecute this war any further. We are to withdraw our armies from the South. We are to take them out of Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and all other States that they are now in, and cease to prosecute the war offensively any further. We are to say to the rebels, "Now, gentlemen, we won't do anything further; we'll quit a while and see if you won't behave yourselves." They'll be certain to do it, because they're that kind of men. Well, now, what will be the result of this? If we stop the active and offensive prosecution of the war, in three months they will have Columbus, Ky., the whole Mississippi River, and all the territory that we have been driving them out of for the last two years. Now, is that the kind of peace we want? [Cries of "No, no."] I want to know. These fellows either mean that they are afraid to fight themselves, and they want to stop the war for fear they will have to fight, or else the war don't suit them, because it is whipping their friends; or they don't like to see blood, for fear they will faint; or they are afraid of something, I cannot tell what. The reason that I speak of these things is because I have heard of them. I have seen these arguments made in the papers, and I like to meet them.

ABOUT CHICKEN STEALING.

If they cannot succeed in doing this, nothing will satisfy them but they must engage in the mean, contemptible, villainous work of slandering our brave soldiers, for the purpose of detracting from their usefulness, and doing injury to their cause. I believe there is one reason given through this country for stopping the war, and it is a beautiful reason, too, just like the fellows who advance it. They say that the soldiers steal chickens and hogs and cows and sheep, and that they burn houses and fences, and destroy property through the South. That is a horrible affair, really. It is dreadful to think of—this thing of stealing chickens and pigs. Well, I will tell you the truth about it. I want to talk about that to you. In the first place, these men who are talking about such things never were in the army. They don't know anything about war. They never read the history of any war on top of earth, or, if they have, they have forgotten it. No man ever heard of an army marching through a country without committing depredations in it. Men cannot all be controlled. These things will happen in spite of all the precautions that may be taken to prevent them. There are in the army, just as there are at home, men who will do wrong. Is there never a house burned in Illinois, never a hog or a horse stolen—never any robbery done at home? In the army, as at home, there are good and bad, all sorts of men. Hence we find that a great many things are done which we would rather were not done. But now I will tell you about this stealing. I know something about it. I suppose this is an offensive prosecution of the war. Let us examine it for a moment. How did these gentlemen find out that this was going on? What do they know about it? They get the tales of some fellows who have run away in order to keep out of a fight, and who lie when they come home in order to cover up the real cause of their cowardly conduct. That is exactly the way it comes. *But do you ever hear them talk of Jeff. Davis' soldiers burning property?* Do you ever hear of JEFF.'s men stealing any chickens, or hogs, or cows? Never. Well, I have known them to do it, and they beat us at it all the time. [Laughter.] I will tell you what we do. When I started from Grand Gulf, or Bruinsburgh, with my division, we had but five days' rations. We marched to Jackson, fought two battles on the way, and when we got there, fought another, and fought two in returning to Vicksburgh, making five battles before we got to Vicksburgh, on five days' rations. We surrounded Vicksburgh, and were there fully seven days. The boys had nothing to eat but two crackers a day and a half ration of meat. I told them to take hogs, chickens and cows, and I'll do it again. [Applause.] And I will tell these gentlemen now, that whenever soldiers under me are hungry and barefooted, have got nothing to eat, and are fighting men in rebellion against this country—perhaps some of the friends of these growlers—whenever they are hungry, if I can find anything in the country for them to eat, they shall have it. [Applause.] I shall not hesitate a bit to take all I can find to feed my men. That is war—offensive war, if you like. No officer is worth a cent, or fit to be intrusted with the care and command of men, who won't do just the same thing. March through the Southern States and follow the rebel army, if you don't believe these Confederate fellows will steal all they can lay their hands on. They have no commissary and no commissary stores except what they get in the country. They take everything they come to. They live off the country through which they march. They steal all the niggers they find to keep them out of our hands. But we never hear of any of these things being done by the rebels. I suppose it is all right. They stripped the country in Mississippi to such an extent that we have to-day to feed citizens for sixty miles around Vicksburgh. That is a positive fact. I issued rations before I left there to families living sixty miles from Vicksburgh. They were robbed and plundered by JEFF. DAVIS' soldiers, left without a bit to eat, and I don't know what would have have become of them if we hadn't taken Vicksburgh. But yet we must bear all the blame.

ABOUT ABOLITIONISM.

There is one other thing I want to say to you. It is this: I want to give the folks of this county an idea about it. They say JOHN LOGAN, Billy, Jack, Bob, Tom, and all us chaps down in the army, are Abolitionists—regular straight-outs. Why are we Abolitionists? I want them to tell me how they know I am an Abolitionist. I have never made a speech until yesterday, since the war commenced, except once, when I spoke a short time to get recruits. I have never made a speech since I have been in the army, of any kind, that could be called a political speech. How do they know we are all Abolitionists? Did we tell them so? Did we say so? Why is it that they consider us all Abolitionists? Why I will tell you the reason. It is because we are in the army and ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President. That is the reason. These men don't know enough, or don't want to know, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because he is President, don't own the Government. This is our Government. This war ain't fighting for Mr. LINCOLN. It is fighting for the Union, for the Government. I suppose that when a man went to Mexico as a United States soldier it didn't make him an Abolitionist. If fighting under ABE LINCOLN makes every one an Abolitionist, I suppose that fighting under POLK made everybody a Democrat. That may be true, but when they came home, if you recollect, they elected Gen. TAYLOR, who was a Whig. I don't care a cent what they call me. All I have to say to any man who calls me an Abolitionist is, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and that they can call me any name they please. If fighting for the Union of these States, with the old flag over my head, fighting for our Government, against rebels and traitors—if that makes me an Abolitionist, all right. I only wish there was a million more of them than there are. [Applause.] If that makes a man an Abolitionist, let me warn these gentlemen that there are a great many of them. If loving the Government of our fathers, revering the Constitution, fighting for the same Government and the same cause, is sufficient inducement to these men to call such names, let them do it. We have no objection. We don't care. We laugh at it. It is only fun for us to be called such names. We care nothing about it. We know that the country knows what we are doing, and God in heaven, who views the hearts of all men, knows we are honest and true to our country. Would to God these gentlemen could say the same. [Applause.] No, my friends, it makes a man a patriot—nothing more, nothing less—to fight for his country. It does not make him a Democrat, or a Republican, or an Abolitionist. Whenever this war is over, this is a free country. If we want politics then, we will have them. That's all. If we don't, nobody need get mad about it. They had better let us alone, and not call us nicknames before we get home. Let us alone until we get back, gentlemen, if you please. We will be the most peaceable and quiet men in the world. We will be perfectly well educated in all the fine arts and sciences and good manners. We will show these gentlemen some of the politeness we have learned in the army. We will treat one another kindly and respectfully, and if we get a little mad about anything, we will just settle it right there. [Laughter.] But I suppose folks are joking, who say these things. They don't intend anything wrong. I do ask them to just let the boys alone, and let the people alone. If they don't want to be for the Government, let people alone who are for it. If they do that, there will be peace at home. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists to fight for our country. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists because niggers run away. Just here let me tell these gentlemen, who talk so much about Abolitionists and nigger stealing, that all the prayers that can be sent up—it makes no difference, outside of proclamation or anything else—that machine is gone up, played out. It will never do a day's good again. [Applause.] There is no doubt of that, and the people of the North are not responsible. The Southern gentlemen have done it themselves. Nobody is responsible but themselves for the loss of their slaves. Let me say to these men now, who have such great sympathy for the people of the South, and are crying out against soldiers—I tell them that these men in the South lost more niggers in thirty days after the rebellion commenced than they would have lost in many years by all the Abolitionists in the United States. I told you that the army which was in front of us stole everything they could lay their hands on. The rebels steal every nigger they see and take them to some State where they think we are not likely to go. They are afraid the Yankees will steal them. These are positive facts. The rebel soldiers—men who never owned a nigger in their lives—steal them and run them off, and sell them for two or three hundred dollars apiece. They say that the institution is gone, and they don't think it will ever amount to anything again. They just want to be independent of us; that's all they are fighting for.

THE ARMY OUGHT TO BE INCREASED.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to talk to you about something else. In talking about that, I want to encourage you that you may enroll the names of all the men in this county under the Conscription act, that we may increase our army. I can give you a reason for it. I believe to-day—I believe it honestly—that if the people of the North were united and all stood upon one platform, as we do in the army, that this rebellion would be crushed in ninety days. I want to show you the reason why more troops ought to be raised. If the people were united, there would be no trouble about getting troops. There would be no trouble at home. We would have the sympathy of the whole people. The soldier would be cheered and comforted by knowing that he had the sympathy of the people at home. He would not be reflecting, before going into battle, that his neighbors at home thought he was doing wrong, and that he had not their sympathies. He would go to the field with a stouter and a braver heart if buoyed up with the assurance that his friends and neighbors indorsed him in his course and wished him God speed. We can crush this rebellion. I know it. Why, we have marched a little army clear from Cairo to Vicksburgh; below, a small one has marched from New-Orleans to Port Hudson. We have opened the Mississippi River. We have split the Confederacy in two, leaving on one side Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—more territory than is on the eastern side. We have made a gulf that is impassable for them. We have cut them in two—separated them one half from the other. We can hurl our strength upon one half and whip them, then upon the other and whip that. This idea that one of them is as good as five of us, is pretty well played out; they are satisfied of that fact. They are pretty well satisfied that one Yankee is just as good as one gentleman from the South, and when they get into close quarters they think he is a little better. [Applause.] We have the men and the means to crush out the rebellion and restore the Union. All we want is the sympathy of the people. When they are crushed out, I hope the President of the United States will have the nerve to say: "JEFF., come forth; you have forfeited your head by your treason to your country, and it shall come off your shoulders." [Applause.] When this is done there will be no more treason in this country. There will be no more rebels in the United States—no more foul conspirators against the Government. Let us do that, and when we have done it, we have another job before us.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We see to-day that France is growling at the United States Government. We see that France, during a time when we were engaged in a civil war, took advantage of that, and poured her troops into Mexico. She has captured it, and is about to establish an empire, and place an Emperor upon the throne. Because we had our divisions at home and could not attend to him, NAPOLEON did this. While he has gone into Mexico and taken possession there, he has got round on our right, round by Texas, where it is easy for him to invade the soil of the United States—easy to march his army into Texas and other Southern States and give assistance to the rebels. I pledge you my word, my countrymen, to-day, that JEFF. DAVIS and his pretended Government have asked and solicited NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to come to their rescue and save them. They have promised to become subjects of France rather than be forced to be citizens of the United States Government. One of the officers of their army told me that their Minister was authorized to make the proposition, and that the high officials of the Confederate Government are in favor of it, and would do it before they would ever submit to the United States Government any more. But when you come to talk to the common people they say quite differently. When you catch the men who are forced to fight the battles of the South, they say, whenever it happens we are with you. It shows that there are men there who have not lost all their feeling for the old flag and the old Government; there are men there who love this Government. This is the truth.

I say, by the preparations that are being made in France, I am perfectly satisfied it is the intention to unite with the South and attempt to coerce us into measures to recognize the independence of the South, and allow them to become a dependency of France. We ought to have an army to not only crush out the rebellion, but to take France by the head and heels, and throttle her until she squeals. [Applause.]

THE ARMY AND THE SLAVES.

I am for the Union as it was and the Union as it is. When I say I am for the Union as it was, I mean that I am for all the territory that belongs to the Government, bringing it all back, every foot of it, and governing it according to the wants of the people, and passing such laws as are best adapted to their condition. I can see through what these gentlemen mean. I know it exactly. By saying they are for the Union as it was, these men want to use the army to run around all through the country and pick up stray niggers and return them to their masters. They want our boys in blue jackets to hunt the swamps and hills and hollows, for absconding darkies. Now, for one, I beg to be excused. [Applause.] I will certainly have to beg off from such work as that. If they want that done, I have no objection, when the war is over, to let them go down and engage in that business themselves. We will permit them to do it, but let them not ask us to do it, if they please. I know that is just the meaning of the "Union as it was and Constitution as it is," with these men. I say to these gentlemen this: These niggers have run away from these people, and they can just keep on running, and run till doomsday, so far as I am concerned. I didn't cause them to rebel, nor did I run any of their niggers off. If they want them they may catch them—but I can tell them that they'll have a happy time doing it. But I suppose they want them all restored; they want a law passed reenslaving them; they want the army to turn nigger-hunters and slave-catchers. Well, now, when they lay down their guns and return back to the Government, let them come before a United States Court, and let that United States Court decide whether they are entitled to this property. If the Court says they shall have it, I say all right. If the Court says no, then I say "You can't come it, Squire." I don't know, but it seems to me that there is no country on earth that allows men to commit treason against its Government—allows them to commit such outrageous acts of treason as these men have committed—violate all the laws and the Constitution, and rebel against the Government, and then claim that the Government has no right to confiscate their property. There is not a Government on earth but would do it. [Applause.] Our Government ought not to hold back in this matter. History shows no example of such leniency. In some Governments they would not only confiscate their property, but they never would exchange a single prisoner taken on the field of battle. They would hang every one of them for treason. Yes, and in some Governments they would have hung some of the leaders before any battle was fought. [Applause.] They would not have given the rebels a chance to assemble an army. Now I say if their property is confiscated, let it be confiscated. If their niggers run off, let them run; clear the track for them. If they want them back again, let them go to the Courts. If they think we have violated the Constitution, let them come back to the Union, and test the question before a proper tribunal. When they come back they can go before the United States Courts of America, and settle all their grievances, and we, as good citizens, will stand by the decisions of the Courts. [Applause.]

A FEW WORDS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I want to say a few words to you in reference to our soldiers. I have no eulogies to pass, so far as I am concerned, upon their conduct, more than what that conduct shows itself entitled to. The country knows it; so far as the conduct of the soldiers of the United States is concerned, they know all about it. But I want to appeal to you in behalf of these men, that while they are traveling and marching about through the rebellious States almost naked, without food sometimes, in the burning sun and in the drenching storm, in the night and in the day—while they are sleeping upon the cold, wet ground, while they are suffering all the toils and privations of camp life, such as no other soldiers ever endured before—while they are doing that which they honestly believe to be their duty to themselves and their country, and to you as their countrymen, I want you, as citizens of a loyal country, as citizens of the noble State of Illinois, to at least extend to them your sympathy, to at least feel in common with them that their cause is just, to at least think, if you cannot alleviate their sufferings and lessen their privations in the field, that your feelings are with them. Say to them, "Go on, boys, God bless you," and let the brave fellows know how you feel toward them. [Applause.] Write to them in this way; say to them, "My son, as long as there is an armed rebel in the Government, as long as there is a traitor in arms against the United States, be true to the flag of your country; be true to the oath you took when you entered the army. Do your duty, and when your country needs you no longer in the field, come home, and we will welcome you with outstretched arms. If you die, my brave son, be buried as a faithful soldier, whose last act was in discharge of a patriot's duty. Let history render your name immortal as one of the gallant men who died that his country might live. [Applause.] Let your country be proud to inscribe your name upon its banners as one of the heroic dead. Let your prayer be that the American flag may be your winding-sheet while your spirit wings its way to the haven of rest reserved for the brave soldiers of the American Union. [Applause.] Talk that way to your boys, to your husbands, to your friends, and you will hear such a shout of joy come up from the camps in the land of the foe as will do your hearts good. Let the poor soldiers feel that in the performance of their arduous and fatiguing duties they have comfort at home as well as cheers in the army. Let men reflect that the graves of these many boys—some seven or eight thousand that we lost in our campaign this Summer, who were fighting for their country—only remember that their gaping wounds, while they lay weltering in their gore, like empty mouths, spoke out in thunder tones to their friends at home—"Dear friend and companion of mine, here, look at this bleeding gash that has been made by traitorous hands. Will you not avenge my blood? Will you not unfurl the banner of your country, and lift a single joyous anthem to the tune of this Union, while the shouts of victory are going up from each and every battle-field in the land? Will you not avenge the blood of your brothers or your sons, killed by men who are attempting to destroy our national existence? Swear that you will—that while there is a remnant of that battle-torn flag left, you will strike such blows as will assist my country in ridding the land of all its foes." You citizens of Perry and Franklin county, who are assembled here to-day, let the words of dying DOLLINS* and a dying REESE† speak to you. Let the last words of the noble boys who fell as brave soldiers in the ranks, speak in thunder tones to you in reference to your conduct in future. Listen to the words of Col. DOLLINS in the last agonies of death. He was a brave, true patriot as ever bled for his country's cause. When he was pierced by the leaden messenger of death, he sank back, and said he, "Boys, go on; let me see the flag of my country planted on the enemy's ramparts." The brave REESE said: "Tell LOGAN to tell the people at home that I died an honest man and a brave soldier." So help me God, I will tell them as long as I live, that he died an honest man and a brave soldier. [Applause.] My countrymen, do not the words of such men as that speak to you with a voice that cannot be misinterpreted? They died because of traitorous hands. They died because of a rebellion against the best Government on earth. They died because they were patriots, and loved their country and their friends—loved peace, harmony and good will. They died for that reason only; and when in their graves, and a little board is put at their heads to mark the spot where they sleep the sleep of the fallen brave, you find inscribed upon it: This man died at the battle of so-and-so; a loyal man, a true Union soldier, fighting under the flag of his country. [Applause.] Can JEFF. DAVIS have such a history written on the head-board of his grave? Can it be said he died a patriot and a lover of his country? No. But, in a few brief words, his history may be written on the head-board that will mark the grave where he will lie: A traitor sleeps here! This is the difference that there is between a patriot and the men who are at war against the Government. If you could only have seen the daring deeds performed by some of your sons and friends, you would never be heard again to utter a sentence against the cause they are engaged in. It would not do for me to attempt to describe them. The most magnificently grand history that can be written of the daring deeds of many men, is written on the flag that has been sent to Perry County by the Colonel of the old Thirty-first regiment. It was planted upon the bulwarks and ramparts of Vicksburgh. The staff was cut down three times, and three times was put together again. One hundred and sixty-three bullet-holes through a flag is the grandest history of heroic deeds that can be written or made by any set of men. [Applause.] Let all look at that flag. These men, however, have not excelled others. There are men who have done just as daring deeds. In fact, all have performed the same kind of heroic actions. They have all won for themselves a name as brave, good, faithful and true soldiers of the Union. They are united in a common cause, heart and hand; they are truly a band of brothers. That little army is indeed a band of brothers. They live together, they love one another, they fight for one another, and they would die for one another. All they ask on earth is that when they die they may be buried side by side one another. [Applause.]

THE GLORIES OF THE FUTURE.

When I was a politician I denounced men and they denounced me; but in the army I have learned this lesson. I have stood for hours under the hottest fire, where bullets were flying like hail, and cannon balls were whizzing past my head every moment. I have seen the Republican stand by my side, and the Democrat and the Abolitionist. I have seen the Democrat shot down and buried in the same grave with the Republican, and the Abolitionist in the same. They are all fighting for the same country, the same ground, the same Constitution. [Applause.] It gave me pleasure to know that these were patriots. I have men in my division to-day who once belonged to each and every political organization. But to stand here to-day and denounce one of these boys because he belonged to any particular political organization, I would rather have my right arm cut from my body, and my body buried where no man on earth could find it. [Applause.] My heavens, has it come to this, that any man in the United States Government is ashamed to own the American flag? Has it come to this, that any man in the loyal States will yell for JEFF DAVIS? Has it come to this, that our flag can be called a dirty old rag, as has been done? Have these men forgotten the blood of the Revolution? the glories of the American people? the proud name of the United States? Have they forgotten what the Stars and Stripes are emblematic of? Have they forgotten the proud position our Government has occupied among the nations of the earth? Have they forgotten the high state of religion in our country? the high state of civilization that exists in our Government? Have they forgotten all these things? Have they forgotten that it towered once high up, almost to the heavens, as a shining light for all Governments to gaze upon and take lessons from?—to be instructed that the people were capable of self-government—that they had the ability not only to govern themselves, but to establish the best Government on earth. People of foreign countries may say to us—well may they say it—the tree of liberty has been planted on American soil, and if the Government only lasts, its branches will spread and it will bear fruit which will be plucked by every human being, until each and all shall have tasted the sweets of liberty, and shall sing some joyous song that they, too, are a free and independent Government, ruled by no kings, monarchs, autocrats, emperors or czars. Have they forgotten all this? I know you have not. You are not going to forget your first love. You will love your country in its hour of peril and danger as you have loved it heretofore. You will assist your country? I believe you are willing to do it, and that you will do it. If you do it now, we will again have the same proud, magnificent, grand structure that we had before. We will again have that bright shining Government we once had. You will again see borne upon the bosom of the Mississippi River the mighty products of the great Northwest, hunting a market where the producer will be well remunerated for his toil and labor. You will again see the great railroads running from the North to the South, from the East to the West. You will again see our mighty ocean steamers bearing the commerce of the world upon the ocean, without molestation by robbers and pirates upon the high seas. You will again see the world enjoying peace, repose, happiness and prosperity. You will again see everything move on as harmoniously as before. [Applause.] Again there will be peace and joy throughout the land. I believe all desire that. Then, to obtain it, this rebellion must be crushed out. When it is crushed out, this happy state of things will exist that has been destroyed. Until it is, it will not.

THE VICKSBURGH SURRENDER.

The army is injured by these reports. Yet while it has been injured by these false statements, it went proudly on conquering and to conquer, until to-day the proud army of JEFF. DAVIS, in the Southwest, is scattered to the winds. It has skedaddled, run away, gone home, left, quit, disbanded. An army of sixty-nine thousand has been dispersed, killed, wounded, captured, in less than three months, by a little band headed by Unconditional Surrender GRANT, United States GRANT, or whatever else the country calls him. I will tell you what I call him. I think he is a man of more military genius to-day than any other man in the United States. [Applause.] This proud army of Mr. PEMBERTON and Mr. JOE JOHNSTON has been dispersed, captured, kicked, cuffed, run out of the country. We had to loan them some bread and meat to travel on. [Applause.] Objections have been made to the manner in which we treated the Vicksburgh prisoners. People say we ought to have sent them up here as prisoners of war. We sent about nine thousand up. We had thirty-one thousand more. We thought if we sent them up here and kept them and fed them for a while they would be all well drilled, fat and hearty, and the generals would just march the whole army out as soon as they were exchanged. Gen. GRANT thought he would parole them and send them out without any arms. When they got out they declared their independence. Secession is fashionable, said they, so they bid their officers good-by. They seceded for the reason that they were tired of the thing. They just quit and went home. I would like to see JEFF. collect that army together again by a proclamation or anything else. He will have to send to Missouri, to Texas, to Louisiana, and even to Chicago—for I met citizens of Chicago there. There were quite a number from Southern Illinois. I found several. They looked well. They were finely dressed. They looked as if they were *cornfed.* They were beautiful specimens. [Laughter.] They all came and asked to be sent home. We told them, we didn't send you down here, and we don't propose to send you back. We treat you just as we treat other rebels. You must do the best you can for yourself now.

Since Gen. GRANT started from Cairo he has taken eighty-one thousand prisoners. He has fought thirteen battles, and never been whipped in a single one. Many times he had a larger army against him than his own. But he always whipped them; and yet people will get up and tell you that the Southern people can't be whipped. [Applause.]

CONCLUDING ADVICE.

In conclusion, let me give you this advice. Quit your quarreling. Be for your Government in spite of what anybody may say. Swear that you are for your country anyhow, in spite of what anybody may say, and prove your faith by your works. Do the work. Assist the soldier, help him; don't support and sustain deserters. Be glad to meet a soldier because he is a soldier. Be proud that you have a friend in the army that is a soldier. If you cannot fight you can work, and you can show by your action that you are for your country. When these gentlemen get to talking and saying: "I am for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is; I am for the Union, but then I must have it constitutionally;" that is to say, they are for sitting down quietly and telling the Government to go to thunder. They will do nothing to save it. You just tell them this: "Say, Squire, I am for the Union right or wrong." See if they will say as much. He will say, "I'm for the Union, but I must have the Constitution." Then put another question to him. Tell him you are for the success of the United States army and navy, no matter who is President—no matter what men are in the Cabinet, or who are in the majority in Congress. Ask him this question. Tell him you are for the Union—you are not for any man who is not for it; you are a friend to the men who are for the Union, and a foe to those who are not for it. You will make a good Union man out of him if you can make him consent to these propositions, and if he will act accordingly. If he won't, then his Unionism is not worth the snap of your finger. [Applause.] I have said to you all that I desire to say. I have made no speeches since this war commenced, and I hope you will excuse me for the desultory manner in which I have spoken to you. What I have said I have said bluntly. What I have said I feel. Consider whether the advice I have given is good or bad. If it is good, act on it. Be for your country all the time, and I will assure you that you need not be afraid of hobgoblins after night. Provost-Marshals won't hurt you. You will be perfectly safe from Provost-Marshals and everything of the kind, and in no danger of getting into trouble. Then, if this be true, and you can get along smoothly that way, be for your country. Let traitors know that you know who and what they are. I thank you kindly for your attention. [Applause and cheers for Gen. LOGAN.]

---

*Col. DOLLINS commanded the Eighty-first Illinois regiment. He was killed in the assault on the works of Vicksburgh, on the 22d of May.

†Lieut.-Col. REESE commanded the Thirty-first Illinois in the absence of Col. MCCOOK. He was killed during an assault on Fort Hill, about the 1st of July.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TEN.

SECOND PRECINCT.

On Monday the force of the Second Precinct, No. 49 Beekman-street, Capt. SQUIRES, were kept in the Ward because of the many riotous demonstrations at and around Printing-House-square.

The beginning of the disturbances in this Precinct was in South-street, where a gang attacked a negro sailor. He was rescued by Officers WATERS and GILLEN, after much difficulty, who also arrested several of his assailants. All the hotels and restaurants in that section having colored help were threatened, and by noon a large crowd had gathered in Park-row. Every car and omnibus was searched for colored people, and any discovered were set upon and beaten. The whole force were engaged in preventing these assaults. Sergeant CORNWELL, with a section of men, was active in rescuing the unfortunate victims, and, with his force, was the means of saving many from savage, and probably fatal usage. In this duty they incurred the jeers and abuse of the mob, but had no collision.

During the absence of the force, Sergeant ESTERBROOK, with one man, was left in charge of the station. A number of colored people had fled to it for protection, and the mob paid it a visit, intending to seize them and fire the building. The Sergeant and his aid boldly met them, threatening to shoot the first one who attempted to enter. Their bold front kept the mob at bay until reinforcements arrived, before whom the rioters scattered. In the afternoon Sergeant KELLY, with a platoon of men, dispersed gatherings in the Park. In the evening a portion of the force patrolled the Precinct, the balance being held in reserve at the Station. Sergeant SNODGRASS in citizen's dress, mingled among the mob at the *Tribune* building, and ascertaining that the design was to fire it, hurried back to the Station, and in command of the reserve returned to the scene, joining in the successful assault upon the mob. Sergeants ESTERBROOK and CORNWELL also participated in this, Sergeant KELLY remaining in charge of the Precinct. Much hard patrol duty was done by the force the balance of the night.

During the evening, one section, under Sergeant SNODGRASS, was transferred to Headquarters, and on Tuesday participated in the attack by Inspector CARPENTER's command upon the houses in Second-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, and in the subsequent encounters in that section. On the occasion of the storming of the houses, Officers WATSON and COLE, entered into rivalry to see who would first reach the roof of a building from which the rioters had been especially annoying. They reached the scuttle together, but it being only large enough to pass one at a time, WATSON edged through and won the first honors. He was forthwith attacked by a rioter armed with a bar of iron, who made a lunge at his head; he dodged and escaped, but so violently had the fellow struck, that on missing his mark he lost his balance and would have fallen to the street but for a blow from WATSON's club, which knocked him back and sent him reeling down upon the roof. Officer COLE, although behind WATSON on the roof, was not a whit behind him when there, in courage and execution. He was instantly encountered by the rioters, but his courage and coolness stood him well in hand. All the force of this Precinct present on this occasion, were actively engaged, and exhibited the utmost courage.

On return to headquarters the platoon was transferred to Capt. LORD's command, Sixteenth Precinct, where it remained, doing valuable duty until Saturday, when it was ordered to its own quarters.

Besides the services mentioned, one section of this Precinct was detailed for duty on the river, which was vigilantly performed.

On Monday, Sergt. SNODGRASS notified headquarters of an intended attack on the Fifth-avenue Hotel, getting his information from the mob up Broadway. It was thus anticipated and prevented.

The officers and men of this Precinct did thoroughly all they were called upon to do, and there was no instance of hesitancy or want of nerve among them.

THIRD PRECINCT.

The Force of the Third Precinct, No. 160 Chambers-street, Capt. GREER, repaired at 5 P. M., on Monday, to Headquarters, Ser[illegible] FINNEY, ROBINSON and WEBB accompanying; [illegible] M., with Inspector CARPENTER's command marched to the Park, and took a hand in the punishment of the rioters who were fleeing after their defeat at the *Tribune* Building. On the same evening they were with Inspector CARPENTER in the tour through the Fourth Ward, thence proceeding to Headquarters, where they were held in reserve all night.

On Tuesday, on duty with Inspector CARPENTER's command in the hazardous visit to Second-avenue and tour through the infected vicinity thereof, and then were ordered to Inspector LEONARD's command at the City Hall. Sergt. FINNEY, with twenty-five of the Force, was sent by the Inspector to Capt. BRYAN, of the Fourth, to assist in suppressing the riot at BROOKS & BROS.' clothing store. This done, and they returned, the whole Force being held in reserve at the City Hall until Wednesday night. Meantime, however, detachments were constantly being sent on duty; in the afternoon to protect STUART's sugar refinery, at Chambers and Greenwich streets; then to suppress a disturbance at Pier No. 4, North River, which they did, dispersing the rioters, and again to the refinery.

Each duty was well performed; numerous growing disturbances were checked. From Thursday morning the Force was held in reserve at its own Station until Saturday, when it resumed ordinary patrol duty; meantime, however, Capt. GREER had been keeping scouting parties out, who thoroughly worked the entire Precinct.

During the tour through the Fourth Ward Sergeant ROBINSON was attacked by a tall, powerful fellow, who aimed a blow at his head with a cooper's adze. He evaded this and with a well directed return from his club knocked the rascal senseless.

At the assault on the houses on Second-avenue, from which the rioters had been firing and hurling missiles, Sergeant ROBINSON called on the men of the Third to follow him, and charged upon a porter-house from which much injury had been inflicted. He was followed by Sergeant FINNEY, Roundsman FARRELL and others, forced an entrance, drove the gang inside up on to the roof or out of the windows. One escaped by jumping from the second story window, another fell from the roof and was badly injured. The house was speedily cleared and all who could be got hold of were severely punished.

It was about this time that Col. O'BRIEN came up with his command, the Police giving him the front. He unlimbered his pieces, notified the mob in the street to disperse, and after waiting for them to do so a sufficient time, fired; he had elevated his guns so as to shoot over the heads of the crowd, giving as his reason that he did not want to hurt them if scaring would do as well.

When to the aid of Capt. BRYAN at BROOKS BROTHERS' store Sergt. FINNEY took his men all the way on the double-quick. After reaching there, upwards of a hundred shots were fired by the rioters; Sergt. FINNEY was wounded in the face, and Roundsman FARRELL took command during the balance of the conflict, which was short and decisive, the Third doing bravely. Roundsman FARRELL (it was a close fight at BROOKS') broke his club on the first blow, and then used his pistol. Many of the rioters finding themselves beaten, fell on their knees and begged for mercy; others jumped from the lower floors of the store, and others rushed against locked and barred doors, hoping to burst them open and escape. They paid heavily for that night's transgression.

The force, after this duty, were returned to the City Hall at 10 P. M. Sergt. ROBINSON was ordered by Inspector LEONARD to take charge of Printing House-square, which he did, with fifteen men of his Precinct. All was quiet there until 2 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, when a gang of rioters appeared, and threatened the TIMES and *Tribune* buildings. A banner carried by them was inscribed, "We'll hang old GREELEY on a sour apple tree," and this line they were singing. Before they could know who assailed them, Sergt. ROBINSON, with his little force, made a charge, and gave them a shower of locust. They fled, feeling, if not singing, a different tune from the one to which they had adapted the line quoted.

An hour later, Sergt. ROBINSON detected a man prowling around the *Tribune* office; questions only begot from him evasive answers; he was arrested, searched, and a revolver, full cocked, with two barrels discharged, found on him. He proved to be THOMAS FITZGERALD, was locked up, and next morning committed in default of $500 bail.

The scouting parties sent out by Capt. GREER were of great service in his Precinct—during the period of the excitement, all acts of pillage being prevented.

On Thursday, at 5 P. M., while Sergt. ROBINSON was at the Hudson River depot, a colored woman, with a babe in her arms, came up and begged protection. He said she should have it, and meantime two more colored women and three more children appealed to him. He conducted them to the station-house, where Capt. GREER gave them shelter and food; they had been without food, and hiding here and there, for over forty-eight hours.

On Saturday, 18th, at 6 P. M., Sergt. ROBINSON, and a section of men were ordered to the Central Office on special duty. At 4 A. M. on Sunday, they were ordered to join the command of Capt. DIXON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which embarked at the foot of Canal-street for a visit to different towns on the Hudson, where trouble was anticipated. Hastings, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing and Peekskill were visited; at each place the men disembarked and made reconnoissance. On the return from Peekskill all these places were again visited. The command returned to this city on the following evening.

On Wednesday, at 4 A. M., Sergeant ROBINSON, with seven men, formed another command, under Capt. DIXON, on an expedition to Staten Island. They landed at Port Richmond, from thence proceeded to New-Brighton, and then across to Quarantine. Here Capt. DIXON heard of a disturbance near Wood Road, where a day before two soldiers had been killed. He repaired at once to Vanderbilt Landing, was refused the coöperation of some military there, but proceeded with his small force to and through the whole district where the trouble had occurred. About 3 P. M., the force returned to the City, and were met at Canal-street by a company of the Seventh regiment, who were in waiting to accompany them to Flushing. Off they started again, arriving there at 8 P. M., when a thorough tour of the place was made. The force quartered on the boat that night, a guard being left on duty. Next morning again patrolled the village and vicinity, and at 11 A. M. returned to New-York, when the expedition was dismissed, each squad being ordered to its Precinct.

It will be admitted that the force of the Third Precinct were kept pretty constantly engaged, abroad as well as at home, and their duties, constant and arduous as they were, were most faithfully and willingly performed.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, District-Attorney HALL called on for trial the riot cases. The first case called was that of DENNIS CAREY and MARKS J. SILVA, jointly indicted for the murder and hanging of a negro named ABRAM FRANKLIN, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Ex-Judge STUART appeared for CAREY and JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., for SILVA. The prisoners demanded separate trials, and neither of them were ready. The trial of SILVA was finally set down for Friday, and that of CAREY for Monday.

Mr. HALL then moved on the trial of JOHN HAGAN and PATRICK SHERRON, indicted for robbery in the first degree, (garrotting.) Ex-Judge DEAN appeared for HAGAN, and was not ready for trial. The case was set down for Monday.

The case of FRANCIS X. CRAWLEY was next called, but his counsel, like the others, was not ready for trial.

The District-Attorney said that it might be well to state at this time that if it was the intention of counsel, in putting off the trial of their clients, to carry them over till next Term, when His Honor the City Judge would be on the Bench, he would give notice now that all the riot cases which remained pending at the end of the Recorder's Term, he should transfer to the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case of THEODORE ARNOLD was then called, and he pleaded guilty. He is a boy about seventeen years of age, and was charged with robbery and larceny from ALLERTONS' Hotel, Bull's Head, during the attack on that house, which, it will be recollected, was burnt to the ground by the mob. ARNOLD admitted to the Judge that he had been in prison before, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The next case was that of WILLIAM WATSON, charged with highway robbery from Mr. WM. CHAMBERLIN on the morning of the second day of the riots. Mr. PHILLIPS was assigned as prisoner's counsel, and the case proceeded to trial before a jury.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the complainant, testified that he had known the prisoner by sight for about six months; that on the morning of the 14th of July, during the riots, the prisoner met him on the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, and told him he wanted some money, and he *was going to have it;* the prisoner seized witness by the collar before making the demand; there were seven or eight of his comrades standing around, and the prisoner said that unless witness gave him money he would burn his buildings down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, as witness was taken entirely by surprise, he gave the prisoner 35 cents, being all he had, and promised him more in the latter part of the day. The prisoner then let him go, promising to meet him again in the afternoon. Witness then went down town, and during the day armed himself. In the afternoon, as he was going home, the prisoner met him again near the same place and demanded more money, under the same threat of burning his buildings. Witness this time refused to comply with his demands, and told prisoner to burn the buildings as soon as he saw fit. The prisoner evidently thinking Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was prepared for him, after some abuse, let him go. On cross-examination, witness testified that he was in the grain business; that he had never employed the prisoner, but had known him by sight for about six months, having seen him about the docks; that both in the morning and in the afternoon the prisoner was accompanied by seven or eight ruffians, and that he had threatened to kick witness's bowels out, and to burn his buildings, unless he complied with his demands.

No other witnesses were examined. Counsel for prisoner asked the Court to charge that it was robbery in the second degree. The Court, however, did not think that the evidence showed that the crime could be reduced to that degree, and charged the jury that if they believed from the testimony of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, that he was induced to give the prisoner money under threats of personal violence, they must find a verdict of robbery in the first degree. The jury, without leaving their seats found a verdict of guilty. The whole trial did not occupy twenty minutes. The prisoner was immediately placed at the bar for sentence, and the Recorder, after a few remarks to the prisoner, in which he told him that the lowest time for which he could be sentenced was ten years, and he desired all young men who were disposed to commit the crime of highway robbery to understand this fact, proceeded to sentence him to ten years in the State prison. The records of the Court show that the prisoner's real name is WILLIAM CURLIN, and that he was once before the Court on a charge of felonious assault upon a German, but was let off on condition that he would enlist in the Corcoran Zouaves. He is, therefore, now a deserter. His age is about 18.

The next cases brought to trial were those of MICHAEL DOYLE and JOHN CONNAY, jointly indicted for the robbery of JOHN HOWELL, in the City Hall Park, on the 16th of July.

HOWELL, the complainant, testified that he was from Worcester, Mass., and had served his time in the Twenty-fifth Massachusett regiment; on the night of the robbery, about 9½ o'clock, he was setting on the steps of the new City Hall when the two prisoners came up and one of them seized him by the throat and gagged him, while the other rifled his pockets, taking therefrom $1 50. They also took his hat; before they had time to get away Policeman MOON came up and arrested the prisoners. Officer MOON confirmed the testimony of HOWELL as to what occurred after he arrived on the ground. Mr. PHILLIPS, whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoners, addressed the jury on their behalf with much shrewdness and ability, and was replied to by District Attorney HALL. The Recorder charged the jury, as in the previous case, that the amount of property taken by the prisoners made no difference in the crime of highway robbery; it was the forcible taking which constituted the crime, and if they believed that the prisoners forcibly took from the complainant property of whatever value it was robbery in the first degree. The jury after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to fifteen years each in the State prison.

The next case tried was that of JOSEPH MARSHALL, indicted for robbery in the first degree. MARSHALL was one of the crowd that assaulted a negro named CHARLES JACKSON, in the First Ward, and after robbing and beating him, threw him off of Pier No. 4 North River, where he was supposed to be drowned, but subsequently revived and crawled up under the pier. The negro was in Court, and was the first witness examined. He shows the scars of severe cuts about the head and face. He testified that he attempted to go from the Howard Hotel, where he had been employed as a waiter, to Pier No. 3, to take the Newport boat, but was attacked in one of the streets leading from Broadway to the North River, by a crowd of roughs, among whom was the prisoner, who, with another man, seized him by the coat. He was soon after knocked senseless by some one, he knew not whom, and he recollected nothing further until he found himself crawling out of the water under Pier No. 4. DEIDRITCH CLEIMER, a German ship-carpenter, belonging to a vessel which was lying at Pier No. 3, testified to seeing the crowd beating the negro on the pier; he also identified the prisoner as the person whom he met on the evening of the occurrence, in Washington-street, and who asked witness for money; witness refused, when prisoner threatened him, and told him that he had that day killed a negro and threw him into the water; he also identified him as the person who, a day or two after this occurrence, came on board the vessel he was on and asked for something, and then admitted that he took part in the robbing of the negro. Mr. RAY, a stevedore, Officer CORNELL, and Mr. MOON, a private watchman for SPOFFORD & TILESTON, were also examined, but their testimony was not important.

JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury in his behalf, and argued that there was no proof of anything more than an assault by his client, and that he should be acquitted.

The District-Attorney admitted the failure on the part of the prosecution to prove the robbery, but urged a conviction for assault, with intent to commit robbery.

The Court charged the jury, who, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of assault and battery and robbery.

The prisoner's counsel moved for a postponement of the sentence, contending that the verdict was unwarranted by the testimony, unasked for by the prosecution, and illegal. The Recorder deferred sentence until Saturday next.

NEW INDICTMENTS.

During the session of the Court, the Grand Jury came in with the following new indictments against parties for crimes committed during the riots:

Henry Salman—arson in the first degree.
James Galvin—arson in the first degree.
Thomas Kelly—arson in the first degree.
Matthew Powers—arson in the second degree.
Patrick Kiernan—arson in the second degree.
Fred'k Hammers—arson in the second degree.
Bernard Fagan—arson in the second degree.
Adam Chairman—arson in the second degree.
Pat. Hammedy—robbery in the first degree.
Daniel McGovern—robbery in the first degree.
Thos. McCommisky—robbery in the first degree.
Joseph Marshall—robbery in the first degree.
Richard Lynch—robbery in the first degree. (Three indictments were found against Lynch.)
John Gruman—robbery in the first degree.
John Wilson—robbery in the first degree.
John Loughlin—robbery in the first degree.
Michael Salmon—robbery in the first degree.
David Carroll—robbery in the first degree.
John Halligan—robbery in the first degree.
Martin Hart—robbery in the first degree.
Adam Schlosshamer—robbery in the first degree.
James O'Neil—assault, with intent to kill.
Wesley Adams—grand larceny.
Theodore Oslerstock—grand larceny.
Thomas Connor—grand larceny.
Henry Keffer—grand larceny.
James Lee—grand larceny.
John O'Hara—grand larceny.
William Patten—riot.
Fergus Brennan—riot.
Patrick Sweeney—riot.

OLD CASES.

The following old cases were disposed of—crimes committed before the riots:

THOS. B. REDWOOD, convicted of picking the pocket of Mrs. STEPHENS—State Prison three years.

CHAS. EDWARDS, for attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.

JAMES LYNCH, for carrying slung-shot—State Prison three years.

JOHN ROBERTS, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

JAMES FLYNN, for attempt at burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and two months.

The Court adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES—THE SHIP CANAL—NEW LINE OF BRAZILIAN STEAMERS.

Yesterday afternoon a regular session of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms in William-street. In consequence of the continued absence of Mr. President LOW, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, First Vice-President, occupied the chair.

An election for a member of the Committee on Arbitration was held, resulting in the choice of Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN CHITTENDEN.

The Secretary, Mr. J. A. STEVENS, then read the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the memorial of the Chamber concerning the necessity of convoys for our shipping:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York transmitted to me, with your letter of the 23d ult., and to state in reply, that measures have been taken to protect our commerce, and steamers have already been distributed over the tracks indicated in the memorial.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

On motion this was received and ordered on file.

On motion the resignation of Mr. E. C. FERGURSON was accepted.

The Secretary then presented a framed copy of a communication which had been made by the workmen of Manchester, to the Captain of the *George Griswold*, acknowledging the receipt of supplies for the starving operatives of Lancashire.

Mr. D. WITT BLOODGOOD stated that he would at an early day present, for the consideration of the Chamber, a revived plan for the construction of a ship-canal by the way of Lake Champlain and the Champlain and Chambly Canals—a project which he had initiated so long ago as 1811, and which would, in his opinion, be a valuable substitute for the canal which includes the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He claimed that this work would give free navigation to the Great Northwest, and secure to the Empire City the traffic of the two Canadas.

A letter was received from Dr. FLETCHER, who presented a report made by the Boston Board of Trade in reference to the opening of steam communication with Brazil. Also a communication which estimated the losses thus far sustained by the action of Confederate privateers to be not less than $11,000,000, and suggesting that the means of defence be provided by the people.

The whole matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Duer, Lathrop, Griffiths, Sturges and Trask. The chamber then adjourned.

Additional Claims for Riot Damages.

In the list of claims heretofore given should have been those of

Jeremiah Duane, 3d-av. and 46th-st., personal property	$4,703 46
Lavinia Taylor, same place and same character of loss	635 00
Geo. W. Trenchard, same place and same character of loss	139 00

The following are the claims filed yesterday. Friday is the last day for the filing:

Robt. B. Bradford, No. 62 James-st	$450 00
James B. Clark, robbed of gold watch, chain, etc., in 2d-av	168 00
Joseph Houghton, losses by burning of the armory of tools	183 07
Mrs Jacob L. Dodge, No. 97 West 33d-st., clothes stolen from her colored washer-woman at that number	25 00
Francis Gand, No. 166 Avenue A, money stolen and property destroyed	71 50
William Conway, No. 449 Pearl-st., injuries to building	47 60
Walter Clarke, loss of personal property in Park-st	202 00
Joseph H. Stanley, No. 27 Sullivan-st	134 00
Patrick McDonough, No. 266 7th-av., destruction of property	481 86
John Foster, No. 312 1st Av., damage done to buildings	150 00
Ebenezer Wilson, No. 115 1st Av., store	44 15
J. J. Meutgres, 4th Av. and 87th-st., damage to house	223 00
Jacob Weeks, No. 352 3d Av., damage to building	17 50
Edward Ludlams, No. 15 James-slip, damage to building and loss of rent	185 00
Thomas Beckley and Henrich Miller, No. 5 Catharine-street, loss of liquors and interruption of business	550 00
James Kelly, damages done houses and property, corner 2d Av. and 3lth-st	1,173 75
Thomas Casson, damage done house rear of No. 116 East 29th street	910 00
Van Horne & Freeman, property destroyed, 14th-street and Avenue C	1,080 00
Caroline Marsh, loss of clothing, 1,192 B'way	63 25
Dominick Waizenegger, 341½ 2d Av., loss of boots and shoes, etc	50 00
Peter W. Burke, No. 194 West 37th-street	322 75
Estate of John Conger, No. 431 Grand	52 32
Joseph Stollweik, robbed in 2d Av. of gold spectacles and money	40 00

Sun-Strokes, Coroner's Inquests, Casualties.

Below will be found a record of sun-strokes, inquests, casualties, &c., which were reported yesterday:

JOHN BUTLER, a stone-mason, was sun-struck while at work on a building in Rivington-street, near Cannon. He was conveyed to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, and, after receiving medical aid, removed to Bellevue Hospital. BUTLER lives in Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

HENRY MOORE, a hack driver, was sun-struck at the Jersey City Ferry. The Police conveyed him to the Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN H. BUTLER was found insensible on the sidewalk, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 411 West Forty-fourth-street.

JAMES MORAN, porter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was taken suddenly ill early yesterday morning, and expired soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

An unknown man was prostrated in South-street from the effects of the extreme heat; the Second Ward Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital in a state of insensibility.

THOMAS REDDING, a boy nine years of age, was drowned while bathing in the North River, foot of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street. The body was recovered and conveyed to his late residence in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Broadway.

JEROLD WATCHTENDOLF, a German and Captain of the *Alda*, a sailing vessel, was found dead in bed at No. 146 Duane-street. The Coroner was notified.

A man whose name is unknown was found lying on the sidewalk, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street, in a state of insensibility from the effects of the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Seventeenth Precinct Police.

A man named BARTHOLOMEW SMITH was found dead in his bed at No. 94 Division-street. The Coroner was notified.

BASTIAN RIVILBA, a German, residing in Melrose, Westchester County, fell from the roof of a new house in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, to the pavement, and was fatally injured. He was taken home by his friends. He is a carpenter by trade.

A boy named JOHN BURNS was found floating in the water off the Battery. He was identified by his parents, who reside at No. 57 Murray-street.

CARL PARDEN, of No. 32 Cherry-street, fell in a fit on one of the South Ferry-boats, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

JOHN CAMPBELL, arrested for intoxication by Officer KIERNAN, of the Ninth Ward, was found dead in the cell early yesterday morning. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of the heat and excessive drinking.

The body of MARTIN LUNT, who fell overboard from the steamship *Ericsson*, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, Sunday night, and was drowned, has been recovered. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

MARY McGINNIS, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at No. 377 Water-street. Coroner notified.

An unknown woman, about 40 years of age, born in Ireland, was sun-struck, and died at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue.

A woman, whose name is unknown, died at No. 242 Mulberry-street, from the effects of the heat.

JACOB ERYEST, 22 years of age, and born in Germany, was sun-struck at No. 167 Suffolk-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS SWEETMAN, 43 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 39 Madison-street, yesterday afternoon. The case was reported by Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Ward. Deceased was a discharged soldier.

An unknown soldier died at the Tenth Ward Station-house from the effects of the heat. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

A German, name unknown, dropped dead in the street from effects of extreme heat. Inquest by Coroner WILDEY.

GEORGE HERDRID, 29 years of age, born in France, was sun-struck, and died at No. 29 West Twelfth-street. Inquest by Coroner WILDEY.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of FELIX McCARTY, who died at No. 61 Baxter-street; he was 29 years of age, and born in Ireland. JOSEPH KELLY, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, died suddenly from sun-stroke at No. 35 Watts-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

Naval Movements.

FAST STEAMERS FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary WELLES has informed Mr. GEORGE STEERS that the new fast sailing vessel that he is to build for the Government is to be called the *Idaho*. She is to be over 2,500 tons burden, and will be longer than the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*. Her speed is expected to exceed that of any vessel now in the service. The Navy Constructor at this station has also instructions from the Navy Department to commence immediately another fast steamer on his own plan. Considerable interest attaches in naval circles to the progress of these ships, as there is a sort of friendly rivalry exhibited between Mr. STEERS and his competitor. The name of the vessel to be built at the Navy-yard is *Wambanoge*, and it is understood that she will measure some 3,000 tons burden.

SALE OF PRIZES.

In the Prize Court, yesterday, an order was made for the sale of the prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the U. S. gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Mobile. The cargo of the vessel, which consists of over 900 bales of cotton, has been appraised at $245,548. This is among the most valuable prize cargoes which has reached this port since the *Bermuda* arrived here. The prize steamer *Charleston* will be sold under an order of the Court, to-morrow, at the Steamship Company's wharf, above Vine-street.

THE COMMAND OF THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The Navy Department has given the command of the fine steam frigate *Niagara* to Commodore CRAVEN, who was recently detached from the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, being the senior of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Commodore CRAVEN is a native of the District of Columbia, was appointed from New-Hampshire, and is a citizen of New-York. He entered the service on the 1st of May, 1822, with such men as DAVIS, LARDNER and RINGGOLD. He has performed nearly twenty years' sea service. He last served under Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Niagara* is now nearly ready for sea, in her new shape, and monopolizes as much attention in the navy as when she was first constructed by GEORGE STEERS.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

To-morrow morning the U. S. steam transport *Newbern* will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Eastern blockading squadron. Letters, papers and parcels will be forwarded to the vessels of the fleet. The U. S. steamship *Union* will also sail for the South Atlantic squadron, and will take a mail. Communications to go by these vessels should be left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, properly directed, early this evening. The *Newbern* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Navy-yard.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued by the Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.—The attention of officers of the navy, and all other persons officially connected with the Department, is called to the provisions of "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post-office Department," approved March 3, 1863, and which took effect on the 1st inst.

All correspondence addressed to this Department must now be prepaid, except official communications addressed to it by an officer under its control or responsible to it. In such cases the envelope must be indorsed "official business," and be signed by the officer or person sending the same, with his name and official designation. This privilege is limited to packages not exceeding four ounces in weight.

An Impostor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are warned against the operations of a female who represents herself as the Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home in Forty-ninth-street. She has collected money and obtained quantities of samples of articles, coffee, &c., from manufacturers, promising to call in a few days and make large purchases. There are *no* agents employed to collect subscriptions or donations for the institution, and the Managers would be grateful to any person who would procure this woman's arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.—ANNUAL SESSION.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, being the regular stated session. EDWIN SWANTON, M. W. Grand Master, presided, and a large representation from subordinate Lodges were present. A Committee on Credentials, P. G. R. G. MILLARD, of No. 64; P. G. W. DUNSCOMBE, of No. 61, and THOMAS WALSH, of No. 140, retired and examined the credentials of the several representatives, which were found correct, and accepted by the Grand Lodge. After prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother R. TRAVIS, a number of new members of the Grand Lodge were admitted and instructed in the Grand Lodge degree. A petition from Worth Lodge, No. 400, was received, requesting to move their place of meeting from Brooklyn to New-York. Referred. Communications were received from the R. W. Grand Lodges of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Maryland, and referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Two cases of appeal against subordinate Lodges were received and referred. A communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, transmitting a resolution adopted, in which they assert devotion to the Union as the duty of every true Odd Fellow, was, on motion of P. G. M. TH. FROMENT, received. The Grand Lodge took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Grand Master delivered his annual address.

A FAMILY OF RIOTERS—STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.—Early on Tuesday evening officers LIBENEAU, NOYES and CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested JAMES SHANLEY, his wife ANN, and their son FRANK R. SHANLEY, together with one JAMES CASSIDY, all living at No. 108 West Twenty-eighth-street, on charges preferred against them, alleging that they were concerned in attacking the negro residences in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, during the late riots. Several witnesses appeared against the defendants, who at first stoutly denied all knowledge of the matter, but on searching their apartments large quantities of household goods, beds, and bedding were found, likewise, every description of skeleton keys, lock-picks, safe keys, several jimmies, and other implements used by burglars. Portions of the goods were subsequently identified by various colored people whose houses had been plundered. Young SHANLEY and his mother becoming alarmed, confessed to the officers that they were present when the premises of the negroes were sacked and burned; and, furthermore, that during the fire they carried away a quantity of goods. CASSIDY also admitted that he had called on the colored people and notified them to leave their homes. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused parties to await a further hearing.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS THINK OF THE DRAFT AND THE RIOTS.—Capt. CROFT, of Company A, First regiment, WILD's brigade, United States Volunteers, writes from Newbern, N. C., in reference to the opposition to the draft, and reflects the opinion of the army. Capt. CROFT is from this City, and before joining the army was a valuable member of the Metropolitan Police. He says:

"We are all for the draft, and hope it will be put through to the very letter, and I know that scarcely a single man in this department wishes to see it stop where it is. It has become a *law*, and is as sacred as the Constitution, which we are fighting to sustain. We are out here in the field exposed to all the dangers incident to warfare, and to the heat and malaria of a Southern clime. We are far away from our homes and our loved ones; our lives are as dear to our families as the lives of those who have remained at home. They not only do not come out voluntarily to sustain the Government, but even resist and discourage its officers in the discharge of their duties. Those who do this are worse and more dangerous than Secessionists. We hope that the law and the draft will be held supreme."

SACKING THE SECOND-AVENUE ARMORY.—Mr. WILLIAM SANFORD, of No. 139 East Twenty-fifth-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and preferred a complaint against one MARTIN BEACH, charging that he and a number of others, to him unknown, with sacked the Armory corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. Mr. SANFORD alleges that he saw BEACH with a gang of rioters, armed with clubs and other weapons, enter the Armory and deliberately proceed to sack and rob the premises, carrying off large numbers of carbines there deposited. The accused is fully identified as one of the men who entered the building with the mob, and on leaving he had a carbine in his hand. BEACH was arrested by Officer VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBING HIS COMPANION WHILE ASLEEP.—DANIEL WILLIAMS, a seaman, was arrested by Officer SCOFIELD, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $140 from WILLIAM M. STOCKING, of No. 125 Roosevelt-street. On the night of the 30th ult. the parties were traveling together, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, STOCKING, feeling weary, sat down on the steps of a house in Roosevelt-street, near South. WILLIAMS still continued his attentions to STOCKING, and lest some one should relieve him of his timepiece, he took possession of it himself, and passed the same to one LAWRENCE MADDEN. This operation was witnessed by WILLIAM PRESCOTT, who testified thereto. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and entombed for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH AND GOLD BOX.—HENRY RANDIN, a French lad 14 years of age, was arrested by Officer ROGERS, of the Eighth Ward, charged with having stolen a gold watch and silver snuff-box worth $140, from Mr. WILLIAM E. BERRIAN, living at No. 222 West Forty-seventh-street. It is charged that the prisoner took the property from a desk in the complainant's office, No. 192 Fourth-street, and the watch was found in his possession and restored to the owner. RANDIN says he received the watch and box from a boy named HART, who had stolen them, but the story was not believed, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for trial in default of $500 bail.

WHAT IS SUFFERED ON THE IRON-CLADS.—Everybody is complaining of the city heat as almost unendurable, but after all what is it to that amid which our gallant crews on the iron-clads, off Charleston, are blistering and burning. A private letter from an officer on one of them states that the thermometer there has been at an average of 106° and, owing to the necessity of keeping down the hatches, there is scarce any ventilation. On one day seven of the crew died from the effects of the heat. Under all this, however, their courage melts not and they are bound to take Charleston, *coute qui coute.*

GEN. CANBY'S STAFF.—The following officers have been appointed as Gen. CANBY's Staff: Maj. C. T. Christensen and Capt. A. P. Fiske, A. A. A. Generals; Maj. Lawrence Kip, A. D. C., and Acting Inspector-General; Capt. De Witt Clinton, A. D. C., and Acting Advocate-General; Capt. John Gray, A. D. C.; Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieut. H. Cutting, A. D. C.

RELIEF OF COLORED SUFFERERS.—In order to facilitate the distribution of clothing, &c., Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent, has made arrangements to gather the articles by means of a conveyance which will call at the residence or office of donors, who are desired to notify him where they may be procured. Moneys may be sent to JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-street.

HONORARY DEGREE.—The University of Pennsylvania, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation of this City.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The mercury yesterday marked: 6 A. M., 76°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 86°; 6 P. M., 80°.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of the National Thanksgiving appointed for the 6th instant, no Court will be held on Thursday, Aug. 6.

All motions and orders returnable on that day will stand over to Friday, Aug. 7, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.
AUG. 5, 1863.

Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hefferman vs. *Burkard et al.*—Case and amendments settled. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 5, 1863.

$7,000 U. S.6s, '81. Co. C.106⅞	3500 Harlem Railroad..135
1,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s.Cou.101⅜	200 do....135¼
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	300 do....snwk.135¼
N.Oct. & Apr....106⅛	1200 do....135⅜
2,000 Mich. St. 5s, '78...100	200 do....135¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90...66⅞	600 do....s30.133½
23,000 do....67	400 Harlem R. Prf....125
15,000 Mo. State 6s....71⅝	390 Mich. Cen. R....117
1,000 N. C. State 6s....69	500 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 92
2,000 Cal. State 7s....118	500 do....91¾
3,000 do....118½	300 do....s10 91½
1,000 O.& Miss.R.C....37½	150 do....91⅞
25,000 do....37	250 do....s30 90¾
10,000 do....36½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S....115½
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.'83.111½	500 Ill. Cen. R. S....119
2,000 E 5th M. B....106	1000 do....119½
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M....119⅝	500 do....119¾
26,000 do....120	1200 do....s30 119
1,000 Har. R. 1st M....111	200 do....119¼
5,000 do....112	200 do....s60.117½
1,000 C.& N.W.1st M.. 87	100 do....b10.119½
2,000 C.& N.W.2d M....66	300 do....b30.119½
15,000 do....b30 66¼	200 Clev. & Pitts....96¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st M. '65.106	200 do....96½
2,000 P., Ft.W.& C.2d.103	400 do....96
18,000 do....102	200 do....96¼
5,000 Am. Gold....127¾	42 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.155
65,000 do....127⅞	50 Gal. & Chi. R....103½
5,000 P., Ft.W.& C.3d.. 85	100 do....s30.103½
20 Bank of Commerce.103¼	300 do....103¾
9 Commonw'lth B'k 99¾	100 do....s30.103¾
50 Canton Co.... s60 33	1500 do....104
100 do....33½	100 do....s30.104
100 do....b10 33½	200 do....104¼
450 do....33¼	200 do....104½
100 do....33⅛	200 do....s60.102¾
150 Cumb. Coal. Prf....29¼	4150 Ill.Cen. Can. B.S...100½
50 do....b30 29½	1000 do....101
150 do....29	200 Clev. & Tol....115
100 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.. 1	200 do....115½
300 Am. Coal Co....68	150 Chi. & R. I. R....107
200 Quicks'r M. Co....46	300 do....106¾
100 do....b30 46	250 do....106⅞
500 N.Y.Cen.R. ex.div.131½	200 Chi., B. & Q. R....117
100 do....s30.131½	800 Mil. & P. D. C. R....68
800 do....131¾	100 do....s30 67¾
100 do....s60.131	100 do....s10 68
700 do....131⅞	50 M.& P. Du C.2d Pr.b30 86
1100 do....132	100 P., F. W. & C. R.. s10 78½
100 do....b30.132	800 do....78⅝
1200 Erie R....106¾	400 do....78⅝
600 do....106⅝	100 do....b10 78⅝
300 do....s30 106⅝	100 do....s30 78¾
100 Erie Railway Pr....105¾	100 do....s10 78⅝
300 do....106	200 A. & T. H. R....62
300 do....105⅞	150 do....61½
200 Reading R....s30.117	150 do....61¼
400 do....117¾	100 do....b10 61½
500 do....b10.118	800 Alt. & T. H. P....85
300 do....118	50 do....85⅛
250 Chi. & Alt. R....81¼	250 C. & N. W. R....34¾
50 do....81	500 do....34⅝
200 do....80	350 Miss & Mo. R....29
200 do....79⅛	150 Chic. & Alt. Pref....95

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.5s,'74. Co C.100¾	200 Canton Co....32¼
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81.Co. C.107	100 do....32
8,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 67¼	100 do....b10 32
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....71¼	100 Mich. Cen. R....116½
10 Pacific Mail....235	100 M. So. & N. Ind....91⅜
150 Cumb Coal Prf .s30 28	500 do....91⅞
300 N. Y. C. R..ex.div.131	150 M.S.& N.I. G.S....115
500 do....130¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.S....b10.119
100 do....s30.130¼	200 do....118¾
165 do....130½	100 Clev. & P. R....96
600 Reading R....117½	300 do....95¾
1000 Erie R....106¾	500 do....95⅝
1000 do....106⅝	200 do....s30 95
50 do....b10 106¾	600 Gal. & Chic. R....104
100 do....b15.106¾	400 do....104¼
100 do....b30.106¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R....115
400 Erie R. Pref....105¾	1000 Mil. & Pr. Du C....69
100 do....105⅝	200 P., Ft. W.& C. R....78
100 Harlem R....135	50 do....78⅛
200 do....b15 135	100 do....78¼
300 do....135⅛	200 Alton & Ter. H....60
500 do....135¾	100 A. & T. H. R. P....85¾
500 do....136	200 do....86
200 do....s30.134	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co....33⅛	400 M.S. & N.I. R....c 91¾
150 do....33⅝	500 do....91¾
150 do....33⅝	500 do....s3 91¾
100 do....33¼	100 do....bnw 91⅞
100 do....b3 33⅞	1200 do....92
250 N. Y. Cen....131⅞	300 do....91⅞
30 do....s3.131⅞	500 do....s3 92
600 Erie Railway....106⅜	800 do....b3 92
100 do....b3.106⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts....96
150 do....s3 106⅝	100 Gal. & Chic. R....104⅝
100 do....b10.106⅞	200 do....104⅝
200 do....c.106¾	100 do....c 104⅞
100 Erie R. Pref....b3.106⅛	200 do....s3.104⅞
100 do....s3. 06	200 Clev. & T. R....115⅛
1200 Harlem R....135¾	200 Chi. & R. Is....106⅝
800 do....b3.135¾	800 do....106¾
1100 do....s3 135⅝	600 Chic. & N. W. R....34
200 do....s3.135⅛	100 T. H. & Alton...b10 61¾
900 do....b3.135⅝	250 T. H. & A. Pref...b3 86
500 Reading Railroad..118	400 P., Ft. W. & C....78¼
100 do....117¾	250 Mil. & P. DuC. R....68
100 Mich. Cen. R s15 117	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

550 Erie Railway....106⅝	200 M. S. & N. I....91⅝
200 do....s3.106⅝	100 do....b3 91⅝
100 do....b10 106¾	100 do....b5 91⅜
200 do....b3 106⅞	500 do....91⅜
600 do....s10.106⅜	100 do....s10 91⅞
200 Erie R. Prf....105⅝	450 Ill. Cen. R....b3 119
100 do....s10.105⅝	200 do....119
100 do....s10.105¾	50 do....s10 118¾
200 Reading R....118	100 do....b3.118⅞
1300 do....117⅝	100 do....118⅞
200 do....s10.117½	100 Clev. & P. R....95¾
300 do....s3 117⅜	200 do....95⅜
50 Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chic. 78	200 do....s10 95¼
100 do....b3 78	400 Chi. & N. W....34
200 do....77⅞	200 do....33¾
100 Mil. & P. Du C....68⅛	100 T. H. & Alt. P....86¼

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

There was a good supply of money to the Brokers to-day, at 5@6 ₩ cent., and a firm temper in the Stock Market. There were large sales of United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, this afternoon, at 107 ₩ cent., and 5 ₩ cents. of 1874, at 100⅞ ₩ cent., and the Railway Share list was firm in prices and active in demand at both sessions of the Board. There was an additional rise on Harlem old shares of 2@2½ ₩ cent., and about the same rise on Galena and Chicago, and 1 ₩ cent. on Illinois Central. The New-York and Western Roads generally fairly maintained the advance of Monday and Tuesday. The speculative excitement on the Street is unabated, and the crowd of outside operators on the sidewalk this morning and at the close of the day, appears to afford about the most reasonable cause which can be given for the activity and advancing course of the General Market. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon. The Market closed steady.

No business will be done to-morrow on the Stock Exchange, because of the National holiday.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues	Wed.
Gold Coin	127¾	127¾	Harlem Pref.	122	122
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	107	Mich. Central	119	116½
N. Y. Central	131¾	131	Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅞
Erie	106½	106⅝	Mich Guarant'd	116	115
Erie Preferred	106	105⅝	Illinois Cen	118⅛	119
Hudson	152	146	Pittsburgh	97	95½
Pacific Mail	237	237	Fort Wayne	78½	78¼
Harlem	134	136	Rock Island	107	106¾
Canton	33¾	32¼	Northwest	35	34
Prairie du Chien	68	68	Galena	102¼	104¼
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¼	Reading	118¼	117⅛
Terre Haute	64	60			

There was not much variation in the price of Gold Coin to-day; the sales at the Exchange Board opened and closed in the forenoon at 127⅞@127⅞ ₩ cent. At the afternoon session there was not a single transaction. The Street price was about the same as in the morning. Exchange on London for Saturday's steamers is 140½@141 ₩ cent.

The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the Popular Loan amount to $1,155,050, of which $728,350 was paid in by the Loan Agency, and $426,700 on subscriptions direct.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,078,585 28, including $190,000 for Customs; payments, $1,887,342 41; balance, $31,775,661 75.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent.

New-York	116	Am. Exchange	106½
Manhattan	140	Hanover	97
Merchants'	113	Irving	91
America	123	Metropolitan	110½
North River	100	East River	100
Tradesman's	107	Shoe & Leather	109
National	105½	Continental	95
Merchants' Exchage	99	St. Nicholas	99½
State of New-York	102	Commonwealth	99½
Commerce	103	Imp. & Traders'	108
Broadway	165		

The bids for the Railway Mortgages to-day were as follows:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	Ill. Cen., '75	115½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	102	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102⅛	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	87
Erie thirds, '83	111½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chic. & N.W.S F.	104
Erie fifths, '88	106	Chi.&N.W. 1sts. 2d ser.	87½
Buff., N.Y.&E.1sts,'77	108	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	65
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	75
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85	114	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Mil. & P. du.C. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	112	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds	102
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3ds	85
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Mich. S. seconds	102½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108		

We are informed by a member of the house of Messrs. J. & N. SMITH & Co., that the ship *Banshee*, captured off Wilmington by the United States gunboat *Niphon*, and sent into Boston as a prize, was cleared from this port for Matamoras, on the 18th ult., "on a genuine commercial venture, in ballast, for freight;" not with an assorted cargo, as stated in our paragraph of Monday afternoon; and further, that Messrs. SMITH & Co. are not a "secesh firm." We make this statement on *their* behalf, not on account of the ship *Banshee* and her officers, whose movements—whether under instructions or otherwise—and capture off the North Carolina coast, are at least *prima facie* evidence of a contraband purpose. And if our information as to the secesh sympathies of Messrs. SMITH & Co. is at fault—as we are told by their junior partner, Mr. DUNNING, it is—we take this early occasion to make this correction, on his authority.

A letter in one of the morning papers, from the North Carolina coast, says that the *Banshee*, although under the *British* flag, had an *American* master in command, *and an old blockade-runner* as first mate. It is therefore at least fair to presume that while Messrs. J. and N. SMITH & Co. may have cleared the ship "on a genuine commercial venture in ballast, *for freight*," an effort was made by the master, under the experience of his blockade-running mate, to obtain cargo *much nearer the port of departure than Matamoras*. However, the whole transaction will soon be brought before the United States Court in Admiralty at Boston, and we shall then know all about the genuine nature of this "commercial venture," which we might possibly call singular, but that we have reason to believe it is only the counterpart of numerous recent clearances ostensibly for Matamoras, as well on this as on the other side of the Atlantic.

The United States Trust Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable 10th instant. The old New-York Fire and Marine Company a half yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Greenwich Fire 7 ₩ cent. half yearly.

The San Francisco advices by the steamer to-day are to the following effect as to the export movement of Bullion for the first six months of the current year:

"A very important change in the drift of our treasure exports has been in progress this year, occasioned chiefly by currency derangements in the Atlantic States, but in part by the danger apprehended under our own flag from rebel privateers. This change is exhibited in the following statement:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
New-York	$15,916,290	$11,290,851	$5,650,976
England	1,103,948	4,216,841	15,008,427
China	1,343,247	1,007,272	1,603,659
Panama	187,514	232,007	305,360
Other points	15,144	85,645	190,083
Totals	$18,566,143	$16,832,616	$22,757,680

The Exports to Foreign States of Domestic Produce from San Francisco, other than Bullion, for the first six months of the present year, amount,

From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, to	$4,634,756
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862, to	3,091,908
Increase this season	$1,542,848
Increase of Bullion to Foreign States	$11,564,939
Total increase	$13,107,787

The Illinois Central Company's business from 1st January to 31st July, as compared with 1862, shows a gain of $18,89,223 52.

	1863.	1862.	Gain.
Traffic	$2,230,680	$1,554,811	$675,868,
Collections	717,603	149,114	568,488
Sales	1,245,470	600,604	644,865
Total	$4,193,754	$2,304,530	$1,889,223

The quantity of flour, wheat and corn left at tide-water during the fourth week in July by the New-York canals in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1862	77,400	1,252,700	1,103,200
1863	23,800	188,300	802,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1862	705,200	11,830,100	7,586,600
1863	573,100	8,044,400	10,746,800

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent., (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Thanksgiving Day.

As the day has been set apart by the President for a General Thanksgiving, no evening editions of the TIMES will be issued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is the belief in Washington that the whole of LEE'S forces, with the exception of A. P. HILL'S corps, are now south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of LONGSTREET'S corps occupies the old position in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Twenty-nine millions five hundred and thirty thousand dollars have recently been forwarded to the National armies for the payment of the troops for the months of May and June.

On Tuesday night the steamer *Ruth* was burned on the Mississippi a few miles below Cairo, boat and cargo being a total loss, including two and a half millions in Government funds. Paymaster GREENWALL and three clerks were lost, and several other Paymasters barely escaped with their lives. The funds lost were for the payment of Gen. GRANT'S men, who will thus be forced to "wait a little longer" for their greenbacks.

Advices from Vicksburgh inform us that in the recent advance on Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of Ex-President JAMES BUCHANAN, and proving Gen. SCOTT'S accusations against him to be true. Gen. SHERMAN'S losses in his campaign against JOE JOHNSTON amounted to about a thousand men. The army is now being completely reorganized, preparntory to further important operations.

The English blockade-running steamer *Eagle*, recently captured near Hole-in-the-Wall, arrived at this port yesterday in charge of a prize crew from her captor, the *Canandaigua*. She is about 160 feet in length, with a breadth of beam of not over 25 feet; sits very low in the water, and has a decidedly rakish appearance. She was evidently built for the trade, and is said to have made a dozen successful trips from Charleston to Nassau and back. Her cargo consists of salt and assorted goods.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday, from Havana, makes the following report: July 24, (outward passage) at 9 A. M., lat. 34° 10′, long. 76° 30′; course southwest. Saw black smoke to the westward; shortly afterward saw a steamer with two white smokepipes, hull painted lead-color, steering southeast; same time saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed to be gaining on her pursuer. The *Eagle* cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English built "iron" side-wheel steamer of about 600 tons, laden with Cotton, of which on our approach she threw a quantity overboard. The *Eagle* stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the *Lackawana*, came up and took possession of her. The *Eagle* then proceeded on her course. The steamer captured was probably the *Kate*.

There was some excitement in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, occasioned by the tearing down of a Vallandigham flag by some invalid soldiers. The Copperheads gathered in considerable numbers, and beat a sick soldier for expressing his approval of the act. Another flag was to be hung out, and further trouble was expected.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Hecla*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe three days later, to the 29th ult. The full extent of the recent rebel reverses had become known in England, and the effect was a decided turn in affairs favorable to the North. The rebel cotton loan stock declined at once to 18@20 per cent. discount, and though it subsequently rallied a few per cent., it evidently received a blow from which its friends can hardly expect it to recover. News of the New-York riots had also been received, but they were not generally regarded as of much importance. The London *Times*, of course, was disposed to magnify their import, and attempted to show that they were little short of an insurrection against the Government. Mr. LAIRD, the builder of rebel piratical vessels, had published an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York, to prove his assertion in the House of Commons, that he had been approached by United States Government agents on the subject of constructing vessels for the United States Navy. They prove nothing for Mr. LAIRD'S case, however, as they contain nothing to show that the anonymous writers had any authority to use the name of the Secretary of the Navy. Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech regarding American affairs declares that no reason exists for a departure from a strict line of neutrality. The Polish question continues unchanged, and the chances of war are actively canvassed in London and Paris. The London *Morning Post*—the Palmerston organ—maintains that a union of the three great Powers against Russia is insured. The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the two days were 16,000 bales, at an advance of ½d. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and steady. Consols 92⅞@92⅞ for money.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City last evening, and we give from our London files the interesting debates in Parliament regarding American affairs, a telegraphic summary of which was received from Halifax.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, brings us some interesting items from Mexico, but nothing later than was received by the *Melville*. It will be seen by our translations, given elsewhere, that the Legitimate Government of Mexico, with JUAREZ at its head, is not disposed to submit tamely to its attempted deposition by the French, but is organizing its forces for renewed conflict for the possession of the country. Orders have been issued forbidding all trade with the capital, and large quantities of flour have been stopped and turned back. The French will thus be made to suffer considerable inconvenience from lack of supplies. The advices from Havana, which are to the 1st inst., are not important. The inauguration of the demolition of the walls of the city is to take place on Saturday next.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $284,915 in treasure, and the California mails and passengers. News from Central America by this arrival indicates the speedy overthrow of BARRIOS, the liberal President of Salvador—his domestic enemies taking advantage of the second invasion of Carrera, of Guatemala, to foment insurrection against him, and compelling him to return hastily to the capital with his forces. From South America there is little of interest beyond the prospect of a war between Chili and Bolivia about the Megillones guano deposit and the Atacama desert.

The New-York Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention to meet on the 9th of September.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the American Board of Missions, has reached San Francisco on his way home from the Sandwich Islands, whither he was sent on official duty by the organization with which he is connected.

About two hundred women employed at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in Philadelphia, held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to protest against an order issued by Col. CROSSMAN directing the discharge of all females not the relatives of soldiers. There was a great deal of talking done, and some resolutions were passed.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, five of the rioting cases were disposed of, and the Grand Jury returned 32 new indictments. Of the cases tried, two were sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years each, one for ten years and one for five years, and one had his sentence postponed till Saturday.

The Stock market was active yesterday, with continued speculative excitement. The demand for United States Stocks amounted to $1,155,050 of the popular 5-20 years Loans, and $130,000 of the old Loans of 1874 and 1881. Money in good supply at 5@6 ℘ cent. Gold quiet at 127¾ ℘ cent.

Desirable lots of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in fair demand yesterday, at rising prices. Groceries, Hemp, Hops, Fish, Metals, Hides, Seed and Provisions were lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Hay, Tallow, Petroleum and Whisky were salable and buoyant. The freight engagements were rather heavier. There were 638 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Thanksgiving.

Every loyal American who believes in a superintending Providence—and nobody but an idiot can doubt it in times like these—must recognize the propriety of the Thanksgiving appointed by the President, to be rendered this day. There never was a more urgent occasion for a national manifestation of gratitude to Heaven.

It was the 30th day of April last that was observed with great solemnity as a National Fast. Throughout every loyal city and town and hamlet of the North, invocation was made to Heaven for safe deliverance from the dread crisis which all felt had come. The future historian will unquestionably designate that as the very darkest period of the struggle. All the gigantic efforts which had been for months kept up for the reopening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburgh had failed utterly, and to all appearance there was no further resource. The army of ROSECRANS, after the terrible and indecisive fight at Murfreesboro, had remained inactive for more than four months, confronted by its adversary in a position seemingly impregnable to all attack. All the high hopes that had been formed of the irresistible power of the Monitors had just been dashed by their utter and absolute failure in their attack upon Charleston. In the first week of May, the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. HOOKER, was hurled back with terrible slaughter from a new attempt to march upon Richmond, upon the success of which the nation had seemed to stake its last hopes. In all our important operations everywhere we were baffled, and apparently brought to a dead stand. The time was close at hand when the armies were to be decimated by the expiration of enlistments, with no prospect of making good the loss. And what was even more alarming than all, the North was fast becoming fatally divided. Weak men were everywhere exclaiming that Heaven had deserted the cause; and false men, with a skill it seemed impossible to thwart, were perfecting their plans and their organizations for forcing upon the Government submission to the rebels. The nation was then in its lowermost depth of humiliation—exulted over by its enemies, scorned by strangers, and weighed down with a sense of helplessness that amounted almost to despair. Well might the nation cry out, as it then did in its anguish, to Heaven for deliverance.

Three months have passed, and what a change! Loyal men everywhere are elate. Rebels are filled with consternation. The foreigners who flouted at us are now in speechless confusion. Success after success has waited upon the Republic in almost unbroken succession. In very truth, it would be difficult to find in military annals anywhere such a contrast as that between the course of events for the last three months and that which had before prevailed. Everything, great and small, seems to have conspired to restore the cause of the Republic. Two events particularly loom up as of surpassing moment—the capture of Vicksburgh, and the discomfiture of LEE'S last and mightiest attempt upon Washington. It was on Fast day that GRANT landed the advance of his army on the eastern side of the Mississippi below Vicksburgh. His capture of Grand Gulf, his march inland away from the base of supplies, his uninterrupted victories until three weeks afterward he brought up his army in the rear of the rebel stronghold, and the siege which followed, will always stand as remarkable in military history. And then the fact that the final capitulation was made on the nation's birthday, however coldly we may reason about it, cannot but make its own peculiar impression. By every religious mind, the deaths of ADAMS and JEFFERSON on the National anniversary, just one half century after the Declaration which gave birth to our nation, and of which they were the two moving spirits, has always been recognized almost as a visible manifestation of God's presence in the affairs of the young Republic. The simultaneous departure of two such men on such an epoch to the world of spirits, could hardly be taken by even the grossest materialist as anything less than a Providential ordering. And yet, after all, the nation's birthday was not more signally illustrated by that event than by the surrender on the same anniversary of the master-key of that great rebellion which, to all human appearance, was destined to prove the destruction of the Republic. When Vicksburgh was given up, the Confederacy, in its defensive relations, was ruined. It its aggressive capacity, its fate was concurrently sealed. LEE'S Northern invasion, it is now fully understood, had the capture of Washington as its prime object, and that of Baltimore and Philadelphia as an ulterior purpose. He and his entire army had the utmost confidence of success; and, in fact, he came far nearer succeeding than is generally imagined. Nothing but what NAPIER, in his great military history calls "Fortune, that name for the unknown combinations of Infinite Power," saved us from being out-generaled and overwhelmed in that awful week. This will be better understood some day when the full history of that marvelous campaign comes to be written. Had LEE succeeded in his plans, framed with such consummate skill, and backed up with an army of almost matchless prowess, it is difficult to see how it would not have made him complete master of the East, and have impelled the foreign Powers to recognize the Confederacy, for which they have been so long seeking a decent occasion. But thanks to Providence, LEE did not succeed. The morning sun of the Fourth found him beaten and confounded, and turning his steps backwards. These steps could never be retraced. From that time there was as complete an end to the aggressive power of the rebellion as was given to its defensive power by the great event on the Mississippi. The fate of the rebellion, in every mode of action, was sealed. It could thenceforward sustain but a languishing and spasmodic existence. The only question concerning it since has been the time of its death.

We might mention, in addition to these two great decisive triumphs, the minor advantages which have been gained—the defeat at Helena, by a greatly inferior force, of the army which sought to save and fortify that point, to prevent further supplies to GRANT—the reduction of Port Hudson, the last rebel foothold on the Mississippi—the outmanœuvring and bloodless forcing of BRAGG'S army out of Tennessee—the opportune destruction of the great rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, which threatened terrible damage to our blockade—the capture of MORGAN'S force, which had been the scourge of the West—the brilliant cavalry victories, which have made that arm a power for the National cause hardly before dreamed of;—all these would have figured gloriously had they not been overshadowed by the other colossal successes. There has been in fact scarcely a reverse, small or great, to mar the bright picture. Even the assault upon Fort Wagner was virtually but the failure of the day. It did not seriously interrupt the operations upon Charleston, and the early capture of that stronghold was never—all things considered—so likely as now. We stand vastly better there to-day than three months ago, after DUPONT'S repulse.

We might also advert to the discomfiture of the desperate schemes to excite resistance to the laws and civil war here in the North, and to the disposition, everywhere reviving, to stand by the Government in all needful exercise of its authority. But everybody understands that there has been as complete a change in the current of feeling as in the current of events. The spirit of the nation has been renovated, as its fortunes have been transformed.

Calmly surveying everything, in general and in particular, it is impossible to doubt that the salvation of the nation has been substantially assured within the last three months. If the people were sincere in seeking the rescuing hand of Heaven in the depths of their calamity, they will be no less sincere in rendering thanks to-day that their deliverance has come in a manner so signal, and so immeasurably beyond their deserts. Among all true men it will be a day of gratitude, at once devout and joyful.

HOW MR. LAIRD WRIGGLES OUT.—We give the text of Secretary WELLES' note denying the allegation made by Mr. LAIRD in the House of Commons, that our Government had applied to him to build vessels for our service. The denial is very explicit and direct; and though Mr. LAIRD has tried to get out of his false position by publishing certain letters on the subject, it turns out that these letters were from "anonymous individuals" in this country. We suppose they had such signatures as "A True American," "British Honor," "Privateer," "£, s. d.," "Blank & Co.," and proposed very big jobs and very stupendous profits. But if this is the best authority that Mr. LAIRD can give for his positive assertion, people will be very chary about crediting anything he may assert in future. The London *Daily News* declares that "the House of Commons was never more completely surprised than it was when Mr. LAIRD announced that the Federal Government had applied to him to build war-ships;" that the "announcement electrified the House; the friends of the Federal cause were struck dumb, and those of the Confederacy shouted for joy." We should like to know how the members of the House of Commons, Mr. LAIRD, the friends of the Federal cause and those of the Confederacy, feel about the matter now.

Apart from any other consideration, we are glad that no application has ever been made to foreign ship-builders to construct war-ships for us, because we have the resources, the skill and all the materials for building in this country all the naval vessels we need, without going abroad for them. This has been abundantly shown during the past two years, although it has hardly pleased the Government even to test the capacity of our own shipbuilders. We have been building ships for foreign Governments, and for commercial uses, that it were well for us we had in our own service. We can turn out first-class ships here of every kind and class fast enough for any contingency, if the Navy Department chooses to use the facilities at its disposal. If Mr. LAIRD pleases to build war-ships for his anonymous correspondents we shall find no fault with him. It is very likely that our cruisers near Charleston or Mobile will soon capture them, and put them to excellent service under our flag.

Commerce on the Mississippi—The Future of New-York.

The reopening of the Mississippi River may fairly be rejoiced over as the heaviest blow yet delivered to the rebellion, inasmuch as it dismembers the so-called Confederacy and secures to the Union armies and fleet unembarrassed transportation on the great highway, so necessary in the further prosecution of hostilities. But all theories based on the immediate resumption of a large commerce on the Mississippi River, such as existed before the war, are doomed to severe disappointment.

A moment's reflection will show why this must be so. The reasons may be enumerated as follows:

1. The commerce that existed on the Mississippi River before the war, was reciprocal. It paid both ways. The boats laden at St. Louis and Cincinnati for New-Orleans, carried down corn, pork, rope, bagging, furniture, flour, &c., for use in Southern cities and on Southern plantations, and brought back sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee and groceries, which New-Orleans always furnished them abundantly and more cheaply than any other city. Every town, every landing, and every wood-yard on the Mississippi, on either side, in all its vast length, was a tributary to this grand upward and downward flow of commerce, which employed a vast fleet of steamboats and an inland marine force of tens of thousands. The competition between boats was excessive, and this with the great volume of business done, and the equal balancing of up and down freights, which enabled boats to carry at the lowest rates, and still make profits, kept freights on the river so low as to be difficult of successful competition by the railroads reaching from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. In addition to these advantages of exchange of products and cheap transportation, New-Orleans had, before the war, mercantile houses of talent, ambition and great wealth, identified by a lifetime with the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi and able to influence it. These houses had, by a system of advances, secured such a hold upon western merchants and farmers as to have made it extremely difficult, with equal, or even with slightly superior, inducements to detach and withdraw their trade eastward. The war has revolutionized all this. It has disorganized Southern industry. The Southern plantations no longer buy corn, flour, pork, bagging and rope and furniture from the Northwest as before, and they have no immense yields of cotton, sugar and molasses to send up the river in exchange. New-Orleans merchants have lost their communications with the Upper Valley. Hundreds of them have been ruined by war, or have removed, taking their capital away, or have closed their houses, with little thought of ever opening them again. The once opulent and ambitious seat of Southern commerce no longer tries to wield her sceptre, but buys her bread from day to day, and lives as poorly and hopelessly as any fourth-rate trading post on the Mississippi, such as Helena or Napoleon used to be. This will not be so always. New-Orleans will rise again to her wealth, ambition and glory. But not until years hence. At present she strives not for trade but—existence.

2. While New-Orleans has lost the hold her wealth had attained on Western commerce, New-York has gained an influence never before possessed. The completion of railroad lines and the enlargement of canals have done much to draw Western crops to our City. But the advance in price of cereals, growing out of the settled and enormously increased European demand, the value of time in short shipments and early receipts of payment, and the saving of insurance, shipping by railroad instead of by sea, have done still more to transfer the commerce of the West to New-York. It now legitimately belongs here. It will never be placed in large volume on the Mississippi River again, because it will come more quickly, safely and cheaply by railroad, lake and canal, to New-York.

3. In addition to these facts—the loss of easy and profitable exchanges between the West and the South—the loss of cheap freighting on the Mississippi—the loss of communication between New-Orleans merchants and Western farmers—the annihilation of the commercial organizations in the South, controlled by capital and talents, that once influenced the trade of the Mississippi Valley, the new alliances made by New-York capital with the West—all of which are most damaging in their effects upon the once large and profitable commerce that was borne on the peaceful bosom of the Mississippi—we must remember that the causes that produced these disastrous changes *are still in operation*. Not in the same intensity, or with the same imminency of evil, for the malignity of the rebellion has sensibly abated in the Mississippi Valley since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Yet there is sufficient uncertainty and danger still lurking on the undefended margins of the Mississippi to frighten away all commerce except what promises large enough profits to justify the running of war risks. This state of things may last for months or years. In the meantime the inexhaustible treasures of Western granaries and pasture-lands and packing-houses will keep up their steady flow through present channels to New-York City; so that when commerce is again free on the Mississippi—free as it ever was, from all dangers of war,—it will be impossible for it ever to resume its former proportions, or to take from New-York one tithe of the stream that has been for two years steadily setting to the tide water in New-York Bay. The Mississippi River will henceforth be more national than ever in a military point of view, but less national as a commercial highway.

The Kentucky Election.

The Kentucky election, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Secessionists, has gone very largely for the Union candidates. The friends of CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, claimed the State by 50,000 majority. They now lay their defeat to "military intimidation" and the proclamation of martial law by Gen. BURNSIDE. The remoter districts of the State are not fully heard from, but so far as reports are in, they do not sustain the complaints of the defeated candidates, for the Union candidates run fully as well ahead where there were no Union soldiers stationed.

BRUTUS J. CLAY is elected to Congress in the "Ashland District," lately represented by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. BRUTUS J. (BRUTUS JUNIUS) is a brother of CASSIUS M. (CASSIUS MARCELLUS) CLAY, but he has never been an emancipationist, or a political follower of his radical brother. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, elected to Congress in the Covington District over the late member, Hon. JOHN W. MENZIES, is a nephew of CASSIUS M. CLAY, and went to Russia with the latter, as his first Secretary of Legation. He returned before Mr. CLAY did, and entered the military service, in which he reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. SMITH is quite a young man, son of JOHN SPEED SMITH, formerly eminent in Kentucky politics. Gen. SMITH is probably the only member of Congress elected in Kentucky that will prove a thorough-going supporter of the Administration—unless perchance Mr. CASEY, late member from a western District, should chance to slip in. Nevertheless, all the candidates on the Union ticket are understood to have been pledged to an *unconditional support of the war* until the rebellion is suppressed. Every candidate supported by the Louisville *Journal* is elected, except Mr. MENZIES, in the Covington District. The *Journal's* loyalty is, therefore, a fair exponent of the State's.

Gen. J. T. BOYLE, who was defeated as the Congressional candidate for the Louisville District, was spoken of, in a telegraphic dispatch in yesterday's TIMES, as a "Butternut." If by that epithet be meant one who takes part in or sympathizes with the Southern rebellion, there could not be a more unjust characterization, as those of our readers who perused Gen. BOYLE'S admirable address to the people of his district, also published in our yesterday's issue, would see. In that document, he said:

> "I am a Union man. My devotion to the Union and the Constitution will not be questioned by the loyal citizens of the State. I have illustrated my fealty to the Union and the Government of my country, both in the field and before the people. I am unalterably for the Union, the Constitution and maintenance of the National Government, and I am, and ever will be, ready to serve my country, in the field or elsewhere, as the interests of my State and country may demand. If chosen your representative, I shall faithfully endeavor to illustrate my love of country by a most earnest advocacy of the principles declared by our illustrious fellow-citizen now dead, (JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.) I am for the suppression of the rebellion by the armed power of the Government. I shall advocate all means necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the National authority."

No man has exhibited a more unflinching Unionism, or rendered more hearty and valuable service to the National cause and the National arms in Kentucky, than the gallant patriot, Gen. BOYLE.

DUPLICITY OF THE REBELS.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing before the fall of Vicksburgh, gives some reasons why Gen. JOHNSTON, with his large force, did not attempt to raise the siege. JOHNSTON had a great difficulty in his way in the immense strength of GRANT'S position, and his large army; beside this, "there was not much harmony or kindness of feeling existing between JOHNSTON and the Richmond War Department;" but a much more plausible cause than either of these is given when he says that Gen. JOHNSTON was "despondent beyond expression." This, says the correspondent, is "one of the worst qualities which a soldier can possess, and was regarded by NAPOLEON as always fatal to success."

We are not told why Gen. JOHNSTON was despondent beyond expression. He issued several orders while in Mississippi which were full of bravado and brag. But now, when we get a glimpse behind the curtain, it seems that all this was assumed. Even then, the wretched rebel knew that his cause and campaign were hopeless. There is a great deal of this sort of thing in the rebel Confederacy. Nothing stops their braggadocio; and they will doubtless indulge in it to the last. But even while spitting fire, fury and defiance from their mouths, we can tell certainly that in their hearts they are "despondent beyond expression."

A POLICY FOR ENGLAND.—Our London correspondent does not give us the name of the noble lord who made the remark recently, that "England was strong enough to—mind her own business." But, whoever he was, we commend his good sense and statesmanlike intellect; and, be he Whig or Tory, we hope he will live long enough to be Premier of England, or at least Foreign Secretary. Had he occupied the latter position for the last three years, and carried out the theory involved in his epigrammatic remark, we should have been saved an immense amount of bad blood in this country, and England would have been saved still more. Earl RUSSELL has done tolerably well, but he has not come up to this high standard. So far as this country is concerned, it is all we have ever asked of England. We want no aid, no favor, no applause from her in our struggle. We do not envy her in her possession of power, wealth and territory—ships, colonies and commerce. All we ask of her and all other Governments is, to mind their own business. We have never interfered in theirs.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The loss of two millions and a half of dollars by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, on the Mississippi on Tuesday last, is an unfortunate affair for GRANT'S soldiers, who will have to wait a few days longer for their greenbacks. But that is the worst of it. The cost of the two millions and a half to the Government was only the price it paid for the paper and ink.

The Destitute Colored People.

We yesterday took occasion to speak of the pusilanimous spirit which some of our merchants were permitting to prevent them from restoring to their accustomed places of labor the colored servants and laborers.

One of the unfortunate effects of this spirit is seen in the fact that numbers of these poor people are compelled from sheer necessity for bread to call upon the Merchants' Committee of Relief's Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, for aid. Many are leaving the City, and are so limited in means that they are compelled to ask for the means to pay their railroad or boat fare. In view of these facts, we were not surprised to hear that the funds of this Committee were giving out, and that the Treasurer would not complain if his funds were somewhat increased. No one could, on this day of thanksgiving, contribute to a worthier charity than this.

A large number have already left for the country, and more will follow if means are furnished them to get away, and their old employers continue to feel that they can afford to dispense with such valuable help.

The Treasurer is JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., No. 125 Front-street.

The Secretary, VINCENT COLYER, at Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 5.

The following General Order is just made public.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 3.

The Department of West Virginia will include all of the State of Maryland, west of Monocacy River, including that part of Virginia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following is an official statement of the sums forwarded by the Paymaster-General for the payment of the following armies for May and June:

Rosecrans'	$4,750,000
Grant's	5,000,000
Burnside's	2,000,000
Banks'	2,500,000
Gillmore's	1,250,000
Foster's	1,000,000
Schofield's	1,000,000
Pope's	750,000
Meade's	6,500,000
Office payments in New-York and New-England, including mustered out troops	2,500,000
Payments in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, etc., including mustered out troops	1,750,000
Western Virginia and Pennsylvania	750,000
Total	$29,530,000

Owing to the consolidation of troops, funds were transferred from one department to another, and this will account for an excess in some departments and apparent deficiencies in others.

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Lieut. E. WALTER WEST, of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment, now being organized.

RETURNED.

Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, sent to New-Orleans some time since by the Treasury Department on special service, arrived here to-day.

TIMES CORRESPONDENTS DRAFTED.

Among the drafted to-day was FRANK HENRY, correspondent of the TIMES. His brother, ARTHUR R. HENRY, assistant, was also drawn.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The *National Republican* contains an editorial to which much semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things:

"If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilies, the two nations are likely to be involved in war. Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable, even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice—to insolence—to outrage through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England during the trying period of our domestic troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of NAPOLEON in Mexico deserve attention; but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a Republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and, indeed, it is not improbable that NAPOLEON will find excuse for quitting a possession which promises no good to the French empire."

THE DRAFT COMPLETED.

The draft in Washington has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3,700 white and 1,253 colored conscripts. Among the drawn are several persons named GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NAVAL.

Commander BYSON has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Lehigh*, and Commander CALDWELL to the *Glaucus*.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Army Paymaster McFARLAND had $40,000 stolen from his room last night.

Private Note Accompanying a Contribution for the Colored Victims of the Riot.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

MY DEAR MR. RAYMOND: I am detained from home, and I therefore trouble you to speed the inclosed to the Treasurer of the fund for the relief of those poor colored men and women and orphan children who were so mercilessly outraged, both in person and in effects, by that mob of "noble-hearted friends" which so recently disgraced our City. My contribution is limited, unfortunately, by my ability. Could I gratify my inclination, I would swell its amount to such a sum as would compass complete restitution, so far as that could be done, and I would then gratefully place it for disbursement in the hands of those who, having opportunity for good works, are not to be diverted by evil example either from doing them, or from the habitual remembrance and practice of the golden rule.

The painful scenes through which we have just passed will not have been wholly uninstructive, if they shall have taught us hereafter to elevate to positions of responsibility not mere constitutional machines, but true men, with loyal hearts and human sympathies, who know the proper use and offices, as well of power as of the right hand of friendship and a benedicte.

I am, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

Wallack's Theatre.

The Ghost will make his appearance at this house to-night in a piece called "True to the Last"—a drama written for the express purpose of introducing that extraordinary illusion. The greatest curiosity prevails on the subject of this new comer. If the effect is what it pretends to be—and in view of the great success of the spectre in London and Paris, this scarcely admits of a doubt—the stage has undoubtedly gained a new and thrilling effect. We may expect to have Ghosts for a twelvemonth at least. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS have secured *their* Ghost in time to get the first fright out of the public.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN VERMONT.—FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., of Vergennes, was nominated last week by the Republican Union Convention at Rutland, for Representative to Congress for the First District in Vermont. Mr. WOODBRIDGE is a gentleman of liberal education, fine abilities as a speaker, and staunch Republican principles, and will do honor to the seat so ably filled for the last six years by Hon. E. P. WALTON, who declined a reelection.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Proofs of the Treason of James Buchanan.

Important Captures at Natchez by Gen. Herron.

Government Funds Lost Below Cairo.

Burning of a Transport—About Thirty Lives Lost.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Democrat's* Vicksburgh special dispatch, dated the 30th, says in the late advance on Jackson, *letters were captured confirming the treason of* James Buchanan. *His replies to* Jeff. Davis *confirm Gen.* Scott's *accusations.*

The rebel Gen. Bowen died of dysentery a few days ago.

In the late operations against Jackson, Gen. Sherman lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a comple reorganization.

Gen. Herron's division at Natchez destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army, and a great number of cattle from Texas.

Maj. Febiger, Chief of the Pay Department of Mississippi, has just received a telegram stating that the steamer *Ruth*, which left here for Vicksburgh on Monday morning, was burned a few miles below Cairo last night, and the boat and cargo were entirely consumed. Maj. Greenwall, Paymaster, and three clerks were lost; and several other Paymasters on their way to Gen. Grant's army escaped only with the clothes on their backs. Two million and a half dollars in Government funds were consumed. Many lives were lost. The above are the only particulars that have yet been received.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Ruth*, valued at $10,000, was burned last night at midnight at the foot of Island No. 1. She was bound for Helena, and had on board eight Paymasters and their clerks, with $2,060,000 in "greenbacks" to pay Gen. Grant's army. The following is a list of the names:

Major U. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia, in charge.
H. S. Goddard, of Philadelphia, clerk.
Major R. W. Meridan Hall, of Pennsylvania.
John Deford, clerk.
Major W. W. White, of Burlington, Iowa.
J. S. Graves, clerk.
Major Joseph Tilden, of Julesburgh.
D. D. Martin—missing.
Major J. W. Bragdon, of Erie, Penn.
W. W. Loomis, clerk.
Major W. H. Jamieson, of Boston—head slightly scorched.
S. G. Campson, clerk—missing.
Maj. J. M. Humphrey, of Wheeling, Va.
H. C. Fletcher, clerk.
Maj. J. D. Greenwale, of Harrisburgh—missing, undoubtedly lost.
Frank Oglesby, clerk of the steamer—lost.
Two negro deck hands, chambermaid, and a colored woman, cabin passenger—lost.

The Captain, the First and Second Clerks, and all the rest of the crew were saved. The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Company I, Ninth Wisconsin, acted as a guard to the Paymasters, under the command of Lieut. Courrier. Of these, one Corporal and four privates were lost, and three killed by a stage plank falling on them while in the water.

Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The boat had aboard 99 head of beef cattle, 120 mules, 400 tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and about 100 tons of private freight, which were lost. There were about 200 persons on board. The boat was insured for $5,000. The fire broke out in the aft part of the boat; some say between decks, others in the nursery rooms. As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was headed for the shore on the Missouri side, and struck the bank with full force, the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, and the engines, consequently, continued to work. As soon as she struck a number jumped ashore, but her stern soon swung round down stream, and as the engines were still working her bow was turned from the shore and she again started down the river. When she left the shore about thirty persons were aboard, nearly all of whom must have perished.

The steamer *Shingess* brought the passengers saved to this city this morning. The soldiers are said to have acted heroically, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain that all was consumed. The boxes were bound, and too heavy to be removed; besides, the flames spread all over the boat in less than five minutes.

There is nothing satisfactory as to how the fire originated. It is believed, however, to have been the work of an incendiary in the interest of the rebel Government.

An effort was made to fire the naval depot here night before last.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Monday, Aug. 3.

Robinson's rebel force having been driven from West Tennessee, has joined Chalmers in Mississippi.

Jesse Forrest, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Gen. Dodge has sent a force after him.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 21st ult. says that the Governor of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids into that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. Rosecrans' army was at Whiteside.

The *Appeal* also says that the War Department has resolved to stop the navigation of the Mississippi River by a well-organized system of guerrilla warfare.

The editor thinks Rosecrans is moving on Selma. Every place of importance in Georgia is fortified. The mountains are full of deserters.

Scouts report that arrangements are being made for a dash on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at or near Grand Junction, by Chalmers, Ruggles and Richardson.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The Blockade Running Steamer Eagle Captured by the Octorara.

This vessel, which has arrived at this port, was captured on the 18th May, by the United States steamer *Octorara*, between Abacoa and Nassau, after a most obstinate resistance, the *Octorara* firing no less than sixteen shots at her, several of which took effect, passing through her smoke-stack, rigging, &c. She did not stop her engine until a 9-inch shell exploded in her starboard wheel-house, effectually crippling her. She was commanded by Capt. Copper, who acknowledged having run the blockade on several occasions. He exhibited determination and bravery worthy a better cause. She had a valuable assorted cargo; is a Clyde built steamer, with oscillating engines, having two cylinders of thirty inches each and four feet stroke being over 200 horse power. Her boiler is nearly new, and is one of Napier's, with vertical tubes. This prize, with her engines in perfect order, would be one of the fastest vessels in our waters; and being of very light draft, would be of great service in our rivers and inlets along our coast.

She was brought home in charge of A. N. Gould, United States Navy, assisted by Acting Master A. B. Purson, Second Assistant Engineer E. J. Brooks and Third Assistant Engineer A. M. Rankin.

She also brings as passengers from Key West Messrs. F. X. Keating and F. Whitney.

The *Octorara* has been unusually active. Since she went into commission she has taken fourteen prizes, two of which are steamers. She was engaged in the first attack on Vicksburgh, being the flagship of Admiral Porter's mortar flotilla, and has exchanged shots with the enemy on several occasions. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, N. Collins; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, C. M. Schoonmaker; Acting Masters, J. A. Johnstone, A. N. Gould, S. C. Cook; Acting Ensign, G. F. Hollis; Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Dodge; First Assistant Engineer, — Whittaker; Second Assistant Engineer, E. J. Brooks; Third Assistant Engineers, C. R. Morgan, J. C. Cooper, E. W. Clark; Commander's Clerk, J. Collins; Paymaster's Clerk, F. X. Keating.

THE COPPERHEADS IN OHIO.

Excitement at Columbus—Invalid Soldiers Tear Down a Flag Bearing the Names of "Vallandigham and Pugh."

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Great excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the tearing down by the invalid soldiers of a flag on which were inscribed the names of Vallandigham and Pugh.

The "Copperheads" upon this commenced gathering together, crying for vengeance on the authors of the act.

An invalid soldier was badly beaten for approving of the act.

All the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard-house, to prevent further disturbances.

In the evening the "Copperheads" assembled before the door of the store where the flag was torn down, and, after parading through the streets, the crowd returned to the store again, and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day.

Further trouble is apprehended.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Georgiana* arrived this morning from Beaufort. She reports that last Sunday morning the U. S. gunboat *Iroquois* arrived at Beaufort, having in tow a prize, an English iron propeller, the *Kate*, captured while running the blockade from Wilmington, N. C. She also passed another gunboat yesterday having another prize in tow. She could not make them out.

The prize steamer *Kate* had 1,500 bales of cotton on board when she was captured.

The Union State Convention of Pennsylvania.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court met to-day. The State was fully represented in the Convention. A large number of strangers from all parts of the State were present.

There was great excitement about the choice for Governor, but Curtin had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day that he would receive the nomination. The friends of Covode and Morehead were still equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P. Markle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, when the names of the delegates were read.

Judge Maxwell was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. Strickland and W. J. P. White, temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of the question of contested seats, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, for President, with thirty Vice-Presidents, and several Secretaries.

Judge Todd, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, hoping the Convention would be harmonious in selecting candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, and who would unite the entire vote in the October election.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Gov. Curtin. The nomination was received with applause.

The following additional nominations were made: Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia; J. K. Morehead, of Alleghany; John Covode, of Armstrong; J. P. Penny, of Alleghany; Maj. Francis Jordan, J. J. Pearson, F. C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and James Veech, of Fayette.

Considerable debate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from John Covode declining a nomination in order to harmonize the party.

At about 7 o'clock a ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of Andrew Curtin by a vote of 93 against 43.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion the delegates present were instructed to name a person from each county to constitute a State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, knowing no cause but that of our country, declare for themselves and their constituents,

First—The inflexible purpose to maintain by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the national Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second—That the rebellion, which threatens the existence of the Union, was, without cause, conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence; and is stained with every crime, and detestable in object and infernal in purpose; and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and overthrow of whose free institutions it is injuriously aimed.

Third—That in the momentouse contest now raging, there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, forming at once the party of law, of liberty, and of patriotism; the other, which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is, therefore, the parent of mobs, enemy of order, and participant in treson; a class, whose detestible practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies; and to whom part is this day justly chargeable of whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity or affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason, and the hopes that their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Fourth—That wholly without sympathy for men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage in whose interest it was instigated, or for the desperate principles to which it is now devoted; this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base the residents of loyal States, who would tolerate this treason, would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—[applause]—by his discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and, always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world—[applause]—and to him, his Administration, its principles and its policy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution, in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, meets our hearty approbation.

From Japan.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER LEAVES YEDDO APPREHENDING ASSASSINATION.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Minister and Consul, with their families, hastily left Yeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the United States steamer *Wyoming*, and subsequently removed to Yokahama.

Safety of the Steamer Pacific.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Pacific* is safe in Trepassy Harbor. She leaves for St. Johns to-day, to repair damages, accompanied by the *Vesuvius*.

The Draft in Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning. There was no excitement. Already the draft is finished in five Wards. There are no signs of a row.

Rochester, Wednesday, Aug. 5—P. M.

The draft for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day and passed of quietly and without interruption. The draft in the twelve Wards of the city was completed, and will be resumed on Friday in the towns in Monroe and Orleans Counties. The greatest good humor prevailed among the crowd during the drawing, and as the names of prominent citizens were announced they were greeted with cheers. The conscripts are parading the streets to-night with bands of music.

The Draft in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning, and is passing off with quietness and apparent good feeling.

The first United States Invalid corps arrived last night from Elmira, to act as a Provost Guard, and large numbers of citizens were sworn in as special policemen.

The Value of Health.

Upward of twenty-five years since, Dr. Benjamin Brandreth introduced to the community a vegetable pill which has since become the household medicine of tens of thousands of families in the United States, and throughout the countries of Europe and South America. When first brought to the notice of the public, few could be persuaded of its virtues. Gradually, at first, it was tried, and then, as case after case of recovery from many diseases reached the ears of the public, its value increased in what might be called geometrical proportion. Medical men, who had seen patients recover rapidly by the use of Brandreth's pills who had for indefinite periods of time been under their charge without showing signs of improvement, began to despair, believing that the great secret of life and health had been discovered, and that their occupation was gone from them. Some, more enterprising than their fellows, at once adopted into their practice the great conservator of health, and their success corresponded with their liberality. Since then, the Brandrethian system has been in the ascendant.

It is said that no habit has obtained throughout the world so rapidly as the use of tobacco. This is a mistake. It has taken two hundred years to make the nicotine plant known to the nations, while in less than a quarter of a century the Brandreth Pill, as a purifier of the stomach and bowels, and as a preventive of every fever known, no matter by what term called or from what cause originated, has become the indispensable necessity of every people on the globe, civilized and barbarous.

It may be asked, why is this preparation so eminent over others? We answer, because, above every other, it does its work directly. It cleanses the system thoroughly of every impurity, and restores the blood to its pristine condition. Dr. Brandreth holds, and his conclusions are based on physiological as well as Biblical fact, that all diseases originate in the blood, and that a medicine which seizes upon and purifies it places the body that contains it beyond the possibility of abnormal action. It is not necessary to attempt to vindicate a theory so self-evident. We know that a fountain cannot send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter; and we also know that we cannot look for health where the fountain of life is corrupted. Purify the blood-system, and life, strength, youth and absence from disease are assured. These the Brandreth Pill not only promises, but gives. Let those who would go through existence without sickness or even momentary pain, remember that the preventive from every ill lies in the vegetable preparation, whose active and passive virtues no sane man will dispute, known as the Brandreth medicine."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Concerning Eyes and Oculists.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The Doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in *Amaurosis Opthalmitis*, we believe, is the term which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much-desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that rapidly as increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.—*New-York Christian Times.*

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Great National Thanksgiving Day will be observed at Barnum's with peculiar thankfulness. The new dramatic company, under the direction of that popular actor, C. W. Clarke, Esq., will give a series of performances which will keep the crowd in the best of humor. Go there any hour, and you'll see enough to satisfy the most unreasonable. See Barnum's advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Talent and Energy are Wasted by Thousands because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus, A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

Ballantine.—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, William Frederick, only child of William A. and Evelina Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Barrow-st.

Bell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, after an illness of 12 hours, Herbert, youngest son of George A. and Isabella E. Bell, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, (Thursday, Aug. 6,) at the residence of his parents, No. 2 Clark-st.

Barker.—In Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. Sarah Barker, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, D. R. Barker, and son-in-law, John Palmer, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, without further notice, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. Station at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rye.

Corcoran.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Elizabeth Corcoran, wife of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Her remains will be taken at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 384 Broome-st., to St Patrick's Cathedral, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated, from thence at 11½ o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

Evers.—On Wednesday, Aug 4, Mary, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Evers, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock.

Freeman.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, of typhoid fever, Samuel Freeman.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Bridge-st., Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Hampton.—After a long and painful illness, on Tuesday, June 19, in Columbia, S. C., Mary, widow of the late Gen. Wade Hampton.

Thus has passed away one whose life was a living example of Christian loveliness, purity and charity.

Housman.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, Elizabeth M. Housman, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, S. I., at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 6. Boats leave Cortlandt-st. and Whitehall to convey the friends to the funeral.

Jerome.—At Newport, on the morning of the 4th inst., Camille, daughter of Leonard W. and Clara Jerome, aged 7 years and 8 months.

King.—In Malone, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, William King, aged 69 years.

Kendall.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, Nellie Fay, youngest daughter of William B. and Harriet M. Kendall, aged 2 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 229 Union-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Livings.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, suddenly, Nicholas C. Livings.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Christopher Moller, No. 35 West 28th-st. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Mills.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, Elizabeth D. Whitlock, wife of Francis Mills, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 97 West 20th-st., this afternoon, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 7.

Montague.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Orlando Montague, aged 74 years.

Funeral will be attended at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 6. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Neil.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Aug. 3, in full hope of a blessed immortality, Mary, the beloved wife of William Neil, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, in the 53d year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

Rowland.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, Margaret Anna, wife of the late Charles N. S. Rowland, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

Revere.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. Eliza Revere, widow of the late Edward Revere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 7th-st., at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6. Her remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

Reid.—In Coxsackie, on Wednesday, July 29, Mrs. Lucy Reid, aged 84 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Stuart.—In Arrington, Va., on Friday, July 31, Lieut. Robert Stuart, of Harris Light Cavalry, and formerly Lieutenant in U. S. Navy.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, which will take place from his late residence, at Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., on Friday, 7th inst., and carriages will be in attendance at Hempstead Branch, to convey the friends to Roslyn, in time for the funeral.

Sage.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Sarah M. Sage, formerly of Middletown, Conn., aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

Sanderson.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, from cholera infantum, Joseph Ranken Sanderson, youngest son of George and Sarah Sanderson, aged 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on this day, (Thursday, 6th inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 86 East 51st-st.

Wiggins.—Elize Ellen, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 6. Remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

Wright.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, Thomas B. Wright, son of Finley and Lucy Wright.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 108 West 11th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 415.—Aug. 5, 1863.

56, 51, 45, 42, 35, 16, 11, 44, 55.

Kentucky, Class 416—Aug. 5, 1863.

5, 54, 48, 46, 22, 47, 2, 26, 61, 13, 62, 4, 72, 50, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripings—Fevers.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

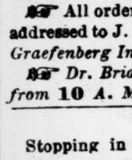
EAR ACHE.

Stopping in a counting-office the other day on some business, we overheard a gentleman expressing a very decided opinion of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF."

"It is a confounded good thing, is this Ready Relief. Last evening I was suffering from an excruciating earache; a friend advised me to try Radway's Relief. I did so, applying it with my finger to the inner ear, also saturated some cotton, introducing it in the ear as I retired to bed. This morning the pain has entirely gone." For Toothache, Earache, and for the relief of pain, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MUSQUITO NETS,

MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

BABYLON IS FALLEN

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE

For August, contains
Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort throughout the United States.
Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, delineating the principal routes to and from New-York, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Louisville, Nashville, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., &c.
Time and Distance Indicators, showing the difference in time and the distances between the various cities throughout the United States.
Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel.
New Time Tables to Date, &c., &c.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at all the principal bookstores, at all the principal book, periodical and news agencies, and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE HERO OF PORT HUDSON.

THE BOBBIN BOY.

He is still rising. Read the book, boys, and see how he became the man he is.

In a neat box are the three books, now ready at all principal bookstores:

THE DRUMMER BOY,
THE PRINTER BOY,
THE BOBBIN BOY.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.

CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

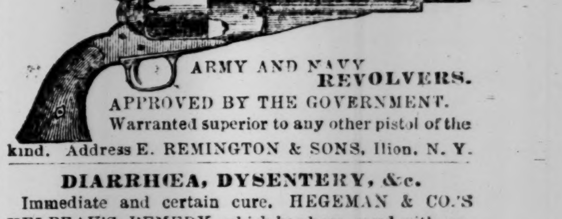
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

KEEP COOL—KEEP COOL.

THE "EAGLE" GAS STOVES
Will do FAMILY COOKING and IRONING,
CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD,
And make NO HEAT IN THE ROOM;
NO DIRT—NO TROUBLE.
Boil, Broil, Roast, Bake, Stew, and Heat Irons.
FOR ONE CENT PER HOUR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
H. D. BLAKE.
Sole Manufacturer,
No. 474 Broadway.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any addrees.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 *Murray Street.*

CHOICE ARTILCES.—OSBORN'S PURE-Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received.

GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer,
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

The Alleged Frauds in Pennsylvania.

A LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your paper of to-day a telegram, dated at Harrisburgh, July 30, in which it is stated that enormous frauds were practiced in the equipment and supplies furnished the troops called into service to resist the recent invasion of the State, and that complicity with such frauds is charged to the Executive Departments. It is just to gentlemen connected with these departments that the facts should be known, that all equipments, supplies and horses were furnished by the United States, and that no official of the State Government was directly or indirectly connected with them. The State furnished nothing except the money to pay the wages of the militia mustered into the service of the State, which was generously advanced, and will be disbursed by banks and other corporations, under the pledge of the President to ask an appropriation by Congress, to refund the money thus advanced, at the opening of the next session. I am not aware of the arrest of any citizen of Pennsylvania on charges such as are indicated in the telegram referred to. It is said, however, that the Inspector of the General Government, charged with the inspection of horses purchased here, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War. These horses were purchased by agents of the General Government, and furnished by its contractors. None of these agents or contractors are in any way personally or officially connected with me, or in any sense my friends. I have this day asked of the Secretary an investigation of the manner in which our people were supplied, who patriotically took up arms in defence of the State, and in support of the National Government, so that, if the want of sufficient supplies of subsistence (of which there is no doubt) resulted from carelessness or fraud, the guilty may be punished, and the innocent shall not suffer by insinuation. I feel assured you will take great pleasure, as a public journalist, in making this correction of a dispatch which no doubt failed to meet your personal observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

W. W. HARDING, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF ROCHESTER ESCAPES FROM SOUTHERN SERVICE.—Previous to the outbreak of rebellion Mr. AMOS S. DARROW, brother of the Messrs. DARROW, booksellers, in this city, was a resident of Vicksburgh, or the Lake Providence country, opposite that city. He had been an engineer on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad, and was interested in the construction and maintenance of levees on the Louisiana side of the river. His property was valued at about $25,000, and was a partnership interest. This he desired to save if possible, and "staid by the stuff" while the rebels went to war. The conscription, enforced some 18 months ago, took him off, and he found himself in BRAGG's army, where his engineering skill was put to base uses, as he acknowledged to himself. Not meeting with a good chance to escape, he remained in this involuntary service until sent into Ohio with JOHN MORGAN. Now, his opportunity came, and one evening, climbing a tree, he let his horse go riderless with the trooping vagabonds. DARROW kept his perch until the horse-thieves were out of sight, then got into a barn and rested a while, and thence made his way into a loyal neighborhood, and finally to his old home here, among his brethren. During his hiding he went without eating thirty hours, and his extreme caution made him forego publicity of his movements. On arriving in the neighborhood of his friends and family, he was of course conscious of safety, and freely related his experience. On reaching his brother's residence here, he learned for the first time of the decease of his father, who died last Spring.

Mr. DARROW went to the Provost-Marshal to register his oath of allegiance, but was not permitted to do so, the Provost-Marshal turning the case over to Col. MARSHALL, who detains Mr. DARROW at his camp until he obtains advices from Washington. Meantime, proper representations have been forwarded to the War Department, and we have no doubt he will be promptly released.

We learn that Mr. DARROW held the position of Assistant Commissary in a Louisiana regiment, preferring to take that, and run the risk of getting away altogether, rather than be conscripted as a private, as he otherwise would have been, being a young man without family, and not owning any negroes. He has never fired a hostile shot.—*Rochester Express, Aug. 4.*

NUMISMATICS AT YALE COLLEGE.—The collection of coins has of late become quite an interesting business with persons of peculiar taste for the rare and *outre*, and so much importance has attached to it that not only has a large increase in commercial value been given to old coins, but it is asserted that they form a valuable adjunct to the study of political history. So great has the passion become that the counterfeiting of old coins is of itself a business, and the collector is now compelled to rectify the originality of his purchases as much as is the purchaser of a picture by one of the old masters. Yale College has quietly and without effort established the foundation of a very valuable collection, which now reaches no less than 3,000 specimens of coins and medals, embracing 188 ancient Greek coins, 473 Roman, 23 Oriental, 272 of the United States, 117 of other American nations, 1,933 European, 282 Chinese and 89 miscellaneous. The collection contains some of especial value, among which the gem is the New-England Threepence of 1652, of which it is supposed there are only two specimens extant.

Mr. HENRY CHAMPION, of the Yale Law School, has just completed and published a catalogue of this collection. It is carefully and intelligently prepared, and may serve to invite additional contributions. A great many single pieces of no especial value of themselves, would acquire value as part of a systematized collection, and, therefore, small and trifling contributions will be gladly received by the librarian of the college.—*New-Haven Journal, Aug. 5.*

—The Washington *Republican* has this paragraph regarding the mission of Hon. Wm. Whiting to Europe. It says:

"Mr. Whiting being on a leave of absence from his duties as Solicitor of the War Office, goes temporarily to England and France, not to give advice to our Ministers, but to *communicate* certain *facts*, which, from the peculiar facilities recently afforded Mr. Whiting, can be done better by him than any one else. Mr. Evarts, of New-York, has been performing the duty, but, having returned, Mr. Whiting takes his place."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 212 bbls. Ashes, 2,954 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Corn Meal, 120,299 bushels Wheat, 56,552 bushels Corn, 6,900 bushels Rye, 65,220 bushels Oats, 340 pkgs. Provisions, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were limited, including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign has been quiet at previous prices. Anthracite has been inactive at $8@$8 50 ℔ ton from yard.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, partly on speculation at 66c.@67c. for Middlings ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,800 bales.

FISH.—All kinds have been quiet at generally unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 85; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 05	@$4 85
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g br'ds.	4 45	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $5 95@$6 65 for poor to good superfine: $6 70@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at, in some instances, firmer prices, chiefly for prime qualities. Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33; Red do. at $1 21@$1 29; Amber Iowa at $1 25@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 18, ℔ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales have been reported to-day of 114,000 bushels, at 68c.@68½c. for sound mixed Western; 65c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 70c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@72c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 88c.@92c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 53c.@61c.; Western, at 60c.@68c.; State, at 69c.@71c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal open—	May 1, 1861.	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.
Flour, bbls	465,900	705,200	573,100
Wheat, bushels	11,471,600	11,830,100	8,044,400
Corn, bushels	6,895,200	7,586,600	10,746,800
Barley, bushels	177,000	373,100	66,200
Oats, bushels	2,287,600	1,634,900	3,870,600
Rye, bushels	395,400	392,000	175,800

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	216,862	305,912	317,106	461,135
Wheat, bush	5,456,015	7,601,808	5,992,339	8,600,345
Oats, bush	394,208	156,573	388,723	6,856
Corn, bush	218,484	129,266	67,101	2,310
Barley, bush	62,401	52,232	581	10,000
Rye, bush	53,860	97,278	27,561	92,6?7

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending with Aug. 1, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Flour, bbls	13,074	21,177	24,385
Wheat, bushels	91,925	241,375	305,846
Corn, bushels	469,723	826,925	605,559
Rye, bushels	4,121	2,875	22,180
Barley, bushels	2,290		3,636
Oats, bushels	37,464	34,500	217,250

[illegible] c. ℔ lb.

[illegible]THS—Eastern have been in demand at [illegible], short credit.

LUMBER.—The demand has been moderate for all descriptions at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Old Mess; $12 87½@13, chiefly $12 87½ for New Mess; $10 75@$11 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues unaltered to-day; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive at former rates; sales 250 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 8c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags East India at $7 12½@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock on the 1st inst., as reported by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., 16,333 bags cleaned and 700 bags uncleaned, East India, against 11,[illegible] bags cleaned and 25,200 pkgs. uncleaned East India, Aug. 1, 1862.

SUGARS—Sales, 450 hhds. including Porto Rico, at 10½c.@12c. and Cuba at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 170,000 lbs. at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less freely dealt in, owing chiefly to the very warm weather. Sales, 327 Hhds. Kentucky at 11½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. at 45c.@45½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 35,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ℔ bushel; and by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 45s. ℔ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl; 40,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol—Heavy Goods at 30s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Bremen—20,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A Bremen ship, [illegible] tons, to Falmouth, for orders, to a port on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, 600 hhds. Tobacco, 42s. 6d.; a ship, 808 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, Deals, 24; a French ship, 1,198 tons, to Acapulco, Coal $16 50, thence from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £3 15s.; a British schooner, 700 bbls. Petroleum, to Glasgow, 7s. and 5 ℔ cent.; a brig, 215 tons, to Vera Cruz, Lumber, $14, and back from Frontera to New-York, Logwood, on private terms; a British schooner, 90 tons, to Martinique, $1 10 ℔ bbl., in gold; one 120 tons, to Demerara, $1 15 ℔ bbl.; a British brig, 104 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600—two-thirds gold; a schooner, 169 tons, same voyage, $1,725, currency; a British brig, 150 tons, to Havana, $1,800, in gold; one, 81 tons, to St. Kitts, $1 05 ℔ bbl.; one, 206 tons, from St. Martin to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 09; 7,000 bush. No. 2 do., at $1. CORN opened firm, but closed quiet; sales 41,000 bush. at 55c. OATS and other grains quiet. WHISKY dull; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 11½c.@12c. on Corn, 13½c.@14c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bush. Wheat, 125,000 bush. Corn, 33,000 bush. Oats, 3,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR in moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade, while CORN and other grains are quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 42c., Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber advanced $3 75 to the Hudson. *Exports*—3,480 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bush. Wheat, 4,100 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR dull; demand limited, except for fresh ground, which is scarce and wanted. WHEAT dull; prime old Red scarce, at $1 30@$1 40. CORN in demand, at 78c. OATS dull; New, at 63c.@65c. WHISKY dull, at 47c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR declining. Ohio Extra and Howard-street Superfine $6. WHEAT dull; White $1 75@$1 80; Red $1 33@$1 38. CORN dull; White 85c. WHISKY firm at 45½c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.			
Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, *via* Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidson T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.
Rev. A. H. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. E. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September, F. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

[illegible] to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a*,—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes must apply during the month of September, to the Clerk, at the office of the building. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADY FOR PIANO and vocal music in first-class female academy; several ladies for French and music, in schools in Middle and Western States; gentleman for Mathematics and Natural Sciences, in Western College—salary moderate; graduate West Point for military school—*salary liberal*; gentleman for Classics in boarding school, near City. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 47, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a school or family, to teach higher English branches, Latin and music; best of references given. Address A. SHEFFIELD, No. 9 University-place.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,
At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, SS.
BOSTON, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of
328 bales Upland Cotton.
22 small bales Upland Cotton.
12 bags Sea Island Cotton.
2 bags Cotton.
1 lot Cotton Pickings.
15 bags Rice.
9 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid.
JOHN S. KEYES,
United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Friday; samples can be seen at S. W. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.
ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made work, suitable for parlors, chambers, reception rooms, dining rooms, halls, &c. The above en'suite, or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.
THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.
THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Brokers' Board or otherwise. No. 12 Wall-st.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
E. W. MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST ON BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

A. G. JAUDON & SONS,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
(Insurance Buildings, 2d floor,)
STOCKS, BONDS, UNITED STATES SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
A. G. JAUDON,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON,
CHARLES JAUDON,
Of the New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President.
EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug 3.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

[illegible]HE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av., cor 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AUG. 5, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax; payable on demand.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LIGHT HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE young American girl wishes a situation to do light housework, or tend a fancy or confectionery store. Call for one day at No. 133 Chrystie-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, either as private gardener or nursery foreman; first-class recommendations from his last employer. Address J. B., care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle aged man as gardener, who fully understands his business. Is English by birth and a Protestant. Can give good reference. Address GEORGE F. MOOR, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married Englishman wishes a situation as gardener; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, with six years' reference from his last situation. Address N. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FRENCH GARDENER.—A MARRIED man, (no children,) who is a florist and vegetable gardener, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of all Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man a situation as coachman and groom. Understands his business thoroughly. Address for two days P., Box No. 219 *Times* office.

AS MALE NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as male nurse in hospital or private family, by a man who has had considerable experience in army hospitals and elsewhere; good references can be given as to ability as well as character. Inquire at Nos. 101 or 333 East 16th-st.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 151, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC dry goods commission house, who can also act as salesman. Best references required. Salary $600. Address Box No. 4,399 New-York Post-office.

FARMER WANTED.—A SOBER, STEADY, single man, who has been used to working on a farm, and who is capable of taking care of a horse and cow, and can come well recommended, can hear of a permanent situation on Staten Island, by applying at No. 246 Grand-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A GARDENER, A single man preferred; none need apply unless he can bring good late recommendations. Apply to G. EVERETT, No. 189 Water-st.

A GIRL WANTED.—A GOOD SMART GIRL to do general housework; she must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 264 West 23d-st. near 8th-av. German or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN WHO understands thoroughly the designing and manufacturing of chemisetts, collars, cuffs, lacework and linen for ladies' wear, to take charge of this branch of our business. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A lad, from 16 to 17 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,123 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

DRY GOODS

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

```
   66666666            111111      5555555555555
 66666666666            11111      55555555555
 66666   66666    F     11111      5555
 66666    6666          11111      5555
 666666                 11111      5555555555
 6666666666666    O     11111      5555555555555
 666666666666           11111           5555555
 666666   66666         11111           5555555
 66666    66666   R     11111      555  555555
 66666    66666         11111      55555555555
 66666   66666          11111      5555555555
   666666666           1111111
```

DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other House. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

TO CONGRESSMEN.—THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing an appointment to the United States Military Academy, and guardian being willing to give a premium for the appointment, desires to open a correspondence with any Congressman who may be willing to give him the appointment. The subscriber would like to enter there in the June of 1864, or in the following August. Congressmen will please give State, District, and the time when it will be necessary for the candidate to report at the Academy. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address FRANK McHENRY, Box No. 1,795 Philadelphia Post-office.

BOYS AND GIRLS DELIGHTED WITH the patent cantering horses. Health and fun in every family having one. The interest in these horses will continue, for the reason that the rider can go faster and easier than to go on foot. They are propelled by the weight of the riders. All sizes from two year old cavalry to the size for adults.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.

It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.

Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.

CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney law6wTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported ex bark *Gan Eden*, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.

WARD & GOVE,
AUG. 3, 1863. Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, BETWEEN the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., on the Produce Exchange floor or between there and No. 32 Whitehall-st., a SEAL, with the name "Anna Maria" cut on it, a LOCKET and a GOLD WATCH KEY, all attached by a split ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at H. E. KNAPP & CO'S No. 32 Whitehall-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "E. D.," was missing from the steamer *Empire State*, or on the way to it, on Friday, July 31. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 48 Cliff-st., N. Y.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED BY FIRE—Bank Book No. 9,151, Rufus Blake with the Broadway Savings Institution. If found, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No. 52 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from..........$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..........$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class..........$90
Second-class..........50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class..........35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..........$126
Second Cabin..........88
Steerage..........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York,

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Saturday..........Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$80
Second Cabin..........50
Steerage..........30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:

Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock P. M.

Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent,
AUGUST 6, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M. 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 8:30 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, suitable for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

RECEPTION ROOM TO LET.—ALSO A FEW other rooms, without board, in the private family of a widow, where there are no boarders; rooms clean and tidy. Call at No. 135 West 33d-st., one block west of Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on moderate terms at a pleasant location on the south side of Long Island. Good fishing, sailing, bathing, &c. Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip 8 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6 P. M. For further particulars inquire of T. W. WOOD, coal office, No. 205 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.

V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James-park, West End.

CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence, who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.

This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.

The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates.

A NEW-YORKER.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1863.
GREAT NATIONAL
GREAT NATIONAL
GREAT NATIONAL
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
nearly
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
DAY AND EVENING.

The first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon, by the new Summer

DRAMATIC COMPANY,
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
DRAMATIC COMPANY,

under the direction of that popular and talented actor,

C. W. CLARKE,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager.

This company is made up of the most talented artists in the profession, as the following list of names will show:

Mr. M. LEVICK,	Mr. T. J. HERNDON,
Mr. J. BRIDGMAN,	Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. R. G. FRANCE,	Mr. W. DALY,
Mr. W. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. J. HENRY,
Mr. J. PETRIE,	Mr. S. JEFFARD,
Mrs. PRIOR,	Miss J. WALTERS,
Mrs. FRANCE,	Miss F. FRANCE,
Miss J. FRANCIS,	Miss LOUISE CARMAN,
Miss S. GRAHAM,	Mlle. LOUISE.

This Brilliant Company will appear at each performance in the pleasing Petite Comedy, in one act,

THE MAID OF MUNSTER;
THE MAID OF MUNSTER;
THE MAID OF MUNSTER;
THE MAID OF MUNSTER;
OR,
THE CORK LEG,
THE CORK LEG,
THE CORK LEG,

which never fails to convulse the audience with laughter.

DANCE..........by..........Mlle. LOUISE.

Concluding with the side-splitting Farce,

TRYING IT ON,
TRYING IT ON,
TRYING IT ON,

in which Mr. Levick appears in his inimitable character,

WALSINGHAM POTTS!
WALSINGHAM POTTS!
WALSINGHAM POTTS!

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and,
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS are engaged for the balance of the week, including

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
by the
NEW SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of Mr. C. W. CLARKE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, TWELVE AND A half miles from the City Hall, fifteen acres of beautiful land. There are on it three and a half acres of the large Lawton blackberry, and near four thousand Concord grape-vines, five, four, and three years old; one hour's ride from the City Hall, and five minutes' walk from the depot to the property; bounded by the Harlem Railroad, the college property and Peter Lorillard's. The Third-avenue Railroad will be completed to Fordham by the 1st of October; from thence it will be carried through this property to Williamsbridge. If not sold in one month, the property will then be laid off in half acre lots to suit purchasers. For terms apply to W. H. STIMENTS, No. 91 Duane-st., up stairs, or to G. S. PERRY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-built modern house and three or four acres of land, in Westchester County, on the line of New-Haven Railroad. Address, with full particulars, L. W. S., Box No. 4,689 Post-office, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business: a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 6 acres of land, large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2½ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A COTTAGE house and four acres of land; the house contains six rooms; there is a small pond on the premises fed by living springs; the property is within three hundred yards of Prince's Bay, one mile from the Richmond Valley Station, Staten Island Railroad, and on the road leading from the old Amboy ferry road to Prince's Bay, near the "Bethel" M. E. Church. For particulars inquire at No. 246 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—18 TRAINS EACH WAY, to and from New-York daily, and a steamboat route. Several new houses just completed, are now offered on easy terms. Prices from $2,200 to $3,000. Apply to

A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house with choice shade trees, about five minutes' walk from the steamboat, with ten rooms. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENTLEMAN doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business. Profits large enough to satisfy any one. In full operation. Capital from $2,000 to $5,000, in order to extend the business. Ample security given. No. 43 Gold-st., second loft.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
THANKSGIVING.
In honor of our
GLORIOUS VICTORIES.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 6, and
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!
HOUSES STILL CROWDED,
CROWDED, CROWDED
with
ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
136,000! 136,000!

persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
pronounced the
BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
MR. COLLINS.

The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of

CARRICKFERGUS,

an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original creation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, C. Kingsland, &c.; Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c., &c.

Complete and splendid
GRAND BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S,

BEGINS AT 8.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
This elegant and popular establishment will reopen on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6,
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
On which occasion
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS
Will make their first appearance since their return from Europe, in a romantic play, in four parts, entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.

Honore Paule, a wealthy heiress..........Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student..........Mr. H. Watkins.
(Their original characters.)

Other characters by Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Clare, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Hagan, Mr. Hind, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne and Mr. W. R. Floyd.

This beautiful play is replete with interesting situations and novel stage effects, including the last and

GREATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION,
THE GHOST! THE GHOST!
A SPECTRAL ILLUSION,

produced by costly scientific apparatus, and pronounced by all the professors and savans of London and Paris

THE MOST MARVELLOUS SCIENTIFIC WONDER
THE WORLD HAS EVER BEHELD!

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION

has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the

COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
BOX OFFICE open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of Miss EMILY THORNE and Mr. MARK SMITH.

Last night but TWO of the season.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
Mr. SETCHELL
And the COMEDY COMPANY
Will appear.

In consequence of its great success, the Comedy of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY

will be given, which, on its last representation, attracted such a large audience. The artists called twice before the curtain.

After which,
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
successful Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

Messrs. Mark Smith, Setchell, Lingham, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol. Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Ada Monck, in the cast.

SATURDAY—
BENEFIT OF
Mr. MARK SMITH.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 5, 1863. }

NOTICE.

Thursday, the 6th day of August, instant, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, for the series of important victories recently gained by the military and naval forces of the Union: in order to afford all persons officially connected with this Department an opportunity to observe the same in an appropriate manner, the Comptroller's Office and the several bureaux and offices of the Department will be closed on that day.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Union Thanksgiving services THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. JOHN PARKER, late Chaplain in the U. S. A. Collection in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Love Feast to-morrow (Friday) evening. Strangers are invited. Seats free.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—THERE WILL BE Divine service in the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (Washington-av., corner Gates.) TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon appropriate to the occasion by Rev. R. JEFFERY, D. D., of Philadelphia. The public invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—THIS Church, No. 728 Broadway, will be open for service on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. A discourse upon the National Thanksgiving will be given by the Pastor, Dr. OSGOOD.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—APPROPRIATE RELIGIOUS services will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—National Thanksgiving.—Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., the pastor, will preach on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock. Seats free.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Conducted by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Summit-st., Brooklyn. Preaching on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Rev. W. C. PORTER, Chaplain Twentieth regiment Ind. Vol.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

VIOLIN-PIANOS—SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 69 Broadway.

OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade.

Mosby and His Bushwhackers—How an Ambulance Was Saved—Fighting Hospital Stewards—A Cool Soldier—How Soldiers Die.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Aug. 2.

The miscarriage of several letters intended for the TIMES, giving accounts of recent cavalry movements, renders a brief *résumé* of their contents necessary.

When marching into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the spirits of the Union troops were buoyant, because they felt that the enemy had placed himself in a position from which it would be impossible to escape without loss of all his material of war. This accomplished, the war would be practically at an end. How bitterly all were disappointed need not be repeated here. There were not wanting those who professed to believe that this disappointment would tend greatly to demoralize the army, and to such an extent as to render futile all further aggressive operations until a reorganization could be effected. But how different the result? When the order was given to recross the Potomac, the troops moved forward as cheerfully as ever, cracking jokes and singing their marching-songs—the most common being the very ones prohibited eighteen months ago by their commanding General, whose stars are now somewhat obscured. Remaining a day behind at Boonsboro, and crossing at Berlin, on my way to the cavalry command at Snicker's Gap, I passed on the road in two days all of the infantry organizations. It was exceedingly agreeable to find the troops again so cheerful, greeting "Old Dixie" familiarly, and pointing out, as they went along, localities well known to most of them—every town, village and city having its history with some portion of the army.

The cavalry recrossed the Potomac at different points. That under Gen. GREGG harrassed the rear of the enemy, while BUFORD, CUSTER and MERRITT operated upon their left flank and "interior lines," doing the double duty of annoying the enemy on his flank, and at the same time protecting our immense wagon trains from the raids of bushwhackers, who are to be found everywhere in Virginia. This will always be the case until the BURNSIDE policy is adopted—permitting no man to stray within our lines unless he takes the oath of allegiance. The futile attempt to hold MOSBY and his sixty men in check has probably cost the Government, during the last year, quite as much as any single army corps, and still MOSBY's band is as active and destructive to-day as it was one year ago. The reason of this is quite plain to those familiar with his beat. While he has nominally only a small force, no matter how many men he may lose, his command is always full, and then all the male white population of Northeastern Virginia coöperate with him. Citizens do picket duty, act as spies, and a greater or less number of farmers in every neighborhood always have horses ready saddled, and MOSBY is regularly informed of every movement made by any body of Union troops; and they also stand ready to take a hand whenever a fight is the order of the day. When any of these citizen soldiers are called to an account, they are equally ready to make oath that they have done nothing to aid MOSBY—a majority of them believing such oath not to be binding.

Full justice, as I have already said, in many instances has not been rendered to regiments, and sometimes whole brigades of our cavalry force. The services of which deserve more than a passing notice of the troops thus neglected are the four regiments—First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh—known as the Michigan brigade, at present commanded by Col. TOWN, of the First—formerly by Gen. CUSTER. These regiments, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with any cavalry regiments. The officers and men for the most part are those who, by entering the service, made large sacrifices, and who were prompted to the step by as patriotic motives as ever inspired the breast of a true lover of his country. Soldiering with them is not a pastime, a spree, a holiday, but a duty, and men thus animated, whatever they attempt to do is done well.

How such men can die is illustrated by the following incidents: After the fight had closed on the right at Gettysburgh—Friday night, July 3—Lieut. BARSE found his brother, Corp. H. S. BARSE, of Company E, Fifth Michigan cavalry, upon the field, wounded in the abdomen. He had him conveyed to the hospital, where Dr. WOOSTER pronounced the wound a mortal one. Lieut. BARSE communicated the intelligence to his brother who, to his surprise, manifested no great emotion. A moment afterward he asked his brother if he desired to send any word through him to their parents, as his duties would require him to leave with his regiment at once. The dying boy raised his eyes calmly until he met the agonized gaze of his brother, and looking at him steadily for a moment said: "Yes, Tell Father and Mother that I died doing my duty in a noble cause, and that I am contented." The Lieutenant, as soon as he could regain sufficient composure, knowing that his brother was much attached to a young lady, asked him, "Do you wish to send anything to any one else?" "Yes," he replied, "tell EMILY the same," and the brothers parted never to meet again this side of the grave. [I cannot refrain here from relating a circumstance in connection with this [illegible], reflecting no great credit upon one citizen of Pennsylvania, at least. After the rebel army had recrossed the Potomac, Lieut. BARSE obtained permission to take his brother's body to Detroit. Visiting Gettysburgh, the lowest price for which any person would carry himself and the remains of his brother thirty miles, to a railroad depot, was *Sixty Dollars!* a sum which he actually paid.]

I have space to-day but for one more incident of many that have come under my own observation. PETER H. CAMPAN, (not "Campo," as his name appears in the TIMES official list of July 29,) Company D, Seventh Michigan, was mortally wounded at Boonsboro. When his Captain called to see him at the hospital, and told him that he was badly wounded, CAMPAN, who was only a boy, said: "Yes, Captain, I know I must die; but Captain," he continued earnestly, "*have I always done my duty?*" Such are representative Michigan soldiers.

These regiments participated in most of the battles under Gen. KILPATRICK, during the fifteen days' cavalry fighting in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and I therefore annex the substance of the official reports of the commanders of these regiments:

THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
SECOND BRIGADE THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS.

Capt. Jacob S. Green, Adjutant-General Third division cavalry corps:

SIR—In compliance with the terms of a circular issued from Division Headquarters on the 2d inst., I have the honor to report the First Michigan cavalry, as engaged under my command, in the following mentioned battles and skirmishes, since the 29th day of June last, as follows:

At Hanover, Pa., June 30, the regiment was not actively employed. It was ordered to support battery M, Second artillery, which was in position on a hill in rear of the town, until a late hour of the afternoon, when the battery was ordered to a new position. The regiment was ordered to hold the hill (the old position) by order of General FARNSWORTH, since deceased.

At the battle of Hunterstown, July 2, the regiment was put in line of battle on the right of the road, near the village. One squadron, under the command of Capt. A. W. DUGGAN, was detached to hold a road leading into the town from the right front of it. One platoon was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road leading into the town from the rear. This platoon was actively engaged, and did good service.

On the 3d July, the regiment, with the others composing the Second brigade, was ordered to repel an attack on Gen. MEADE's right. The position of the regiment was frequently changed during the day, but without meeting the enemy until about 4 P. M., when the Seventh Michigan cavalry, which had made a charge, and the Fifth Michigan cavalry, which had been deployed as skirmishers, were rapidly driven in by the enemy's cavalry (HAMPTON's brigade,) the duty was devolved upon the First Michigan of saving battery M and the day, which was then going against us. Nobly did the "old First" do its duty. Charging in close column, the troopers using the sabre only, the host of rebel myrmidons were immediately swept from the field. Never before in the history of this war has one regiment of National cavalry met an entire brigade of Confederate cavalry, (composed as this brigade was of regiments, each of which equalled in point of numbers the First Michigan,) in open field—in a charge, and defeated them. By the blessing of God, this was done by the First Michigan. The enemy were not only defeated, but they were driven from the field in great confusion, and this regiment held the ground, until ordered to a new position. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of my command upon this occasion. That each did his duty is verified by the fact that the loss of the regiment in ten minutes was six officers and eighty men. Space in this report will forbid my mentioning individual deeds of heroism, but I shall embrace the opportunity offered by the Commanding General, in other form, of doing so.

The division to which this regiment is attached moved early on the morning of the 4th ultimo to Emmettsburgh. From thence it proceeded toward Monterey. Before reaching that place the enemy was discovered in force upon the hills to the right of the road. At Fountaindale, a small village, some miles this side of Monterey—this regiment being in advance of the column—was sent upon a road leading from the right of the town and to Fairfield Gap. Upon reaching the gap, the enemy were found occupying it. A charge was made by Lieut.-Col. STAGG with one squadron which, with the aid of the other portion of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, was successful in driving the enemy from the gap. The regiment held the position until the entire column and train had passed, though the enemy made a strong effort, with superior numbers, to drive it out. My command sustained a heavy loss here. Lieut.-Col. STAGG, leading the charge, had his horse killed under him, and falling, was seriously injured. Capt. WM. R. ELLIOTT, while bravely leading his company, was mortally wounded and died the next morning. Lieut. JAMES S. MCILHENNY, at that time commanding Company G, was killed instantly at Capt. ELLIOTT's side; 17 men also were lost in this engagement. I must embrace the present opportunity of paying a parting tribute to the memory of the noble men whose names I have above mentioned. ELLIOTT and MCILHENNY were, indeed, true types of the Union soldier. Both of them had volunteered, impressed with the idea of the justness of the cause of the Union. They devoted their whole time to their duties—ever ready and faithful in their discharge. They died as the Union soldier loves to die, leading in the charge. They died, too, earnestly endeavoring to perpetuate the beloved institutions of our country on the anniversary day of its birth. Two officers and six men were lost the same evening at Monterey.

On the 5th ultimo, at Smithfield, the regiment supported Battery M, United States Artillery, but sustained no loss. At Hagerstown, on the 6th, it performed the same duty, and was equally fortunate in not meeting with loss.

At Boonsboro on the 8th, though the regiment was frequently under fire, it sustained no loss.

On the 12th, the regiment had the advance to Hagerstown. Five companies were deployed as skirmishers before the town. A squadron was ordered by Gen. KILPATRICK to charge into and through the town. The order was promptly executed, the enemy being driven in confusion from the streets, with the loss of several prisoners. One man only of this regiment was injured upon this day. On the 13th, the regiment was ordered on outpost duty, and was engaged with the enemy most of the day—sustaining a loss of three men severely wounded.

On the 14th this regiment was first to come to the relief of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, which had engaged the enemy near Falling Waters. The brave WEBER had just made his gallant charge as the regiment came up, joining with the Sixth, fighting on foot. The enemy were soon driven from the field. It was here that the Michigan brigade, led by the General commanding in person, did noble work. Each regiment vied with the other in deeds of daring. Five hundred prisoners, one gun, two caissons, three battle flags, and a large quantity of small arms, attest the labor done. The First Michigan had the honor of capturing two of the three battle-flags, and the Forty-seventh regiment Virginia infantry as well—at least so much as was upon the field—being fifty-six men and five officers.

This engagement was the last that the regiment participated in under my command. Since that time Maj. WEBER has had the command of it. Permit me here to speak of the late Capt. CHARLES J. SNYDER, of my regiment, who was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, in the streets of Hagerstown, on the 6th July. He had been detailed from the regiment for some days as an Aid for Gen KILPATRICK, and was ordered by that officer to assist in the charge. Fearlessly he went upon his duty, and, as an eye-witness informed me, nobly did he discharge it. Meeting six sturdy Confederates, he engaged them single handed, cutting three of them out of saddle and putting the rest to flight, though he received the pistol shot which caused his death, and a saber cut upon the head as well, early in the *mêlée*. The memory of this brave and noble hearted man will ever be cherished with brotherly fondness by officers and men of the First Michigan cavalry. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOWN, Col. Com'g.

Maj. BREWER, who now commands the regiment, reports it to have been engaged on the 24th July for several hours in the attack upon HILL's column at Newby's Cross-roads, where seven men were lost. On the 29th ult. the regiment, under Maj. BREWER, made a reconnoissance to Salem and Barber's Cross-roads, having slight skirmishes at both places, capturing a number of prisoners, and destroying a saw-mill and other buildings belonging to Maj. WILLIAMS, who is attached to MOSBY's guerrilla band.

INCIDENTS.

It was Sergts. ALFONSO CHILSON and JAMES B. LYON, of the First Michigan, who captured the Forty-seventh Virginia colors, together with a Major and seventy men, at Falling Waters. The Forty-seventh was deployed, the Major and forty men were standing together in a hollow, when Sergt. CHILSON marched up to the flag-bearer and seized the flag, at the same time Sergt. LYON ordered the whole party to surrender, which order was very quickly obeyed, the rebels throwing down their arms. Passing them to the rear, Sergts. CHILSON and LYON captured twenty more men of the same regiment, all of whom they safely escorted to the rear. Privates EDWARD IVES and EDWARD CLARK, in the same battle, captured the colors of the Fortieth Virginia regiment near the pontoon bridge, and while the rebels were destroying the bridge.

Capt. SNYDER, who was in the first attack upon Hagerstown, was shot on Potomac-street, the ball entering on the left side of his abdomen, and coming out near the opposite side without injuring the intestines. He was engaged with the enemy some twenty minutes, and drove them three hundred yards after receiving his wounds, and feeling weak he then dismounted in front of the Franklin Hotel, where he was taken in and kindly cared for by the proprietor, and the citizens generally. A few minutes after this our troops were driven from the town, and not until a week afterward, when the town was taken possession of by Gen. KILPATRICK, was the fate of Capt. SNYDER and others known. As our advance guard marched in Capt. SNYDER was seen on the hotel balcony. He was doing well at that time, and when the troops moved forward all his most intimate friends bid him good-bye, and congratulated him upon having a "six weeks' leave of absence wound." He was in good spirits and spoke hopefully of rejoining the command soon. After leaving him thus, the shock the announcement of his death one week afterward gave his friends can well be imagined. He died of lock-jaw.

THE FIGHT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

At Fairfield Gap one squadron, under Capt. WELLS, deployed as skirmishers, while the second squadron, Capt. ELLIOTT, (of Company C, killed,) and Lieut. MCILHENNY, (of Company G, killed,) charged. The horse of Lieut.-Col. STAGG, who led the charge, was shot, and falling upon him the Colonel received severe internal injuries. Surgeon WOOSTER sent him to Washington, but Col. STAGG's spirits would not permit him to remain there, and accordingly he rejoined the regiment at Berlin. Remaining one night he was again compelled to leave on account of his injuries. The regiment held the Gap for three hours. Company C lost 20 men. One squadron, under Capt. BREVOORT and Adjutant MATHEWS, was in advance of the main column going over the mountain and received the first charge of grape and canister fired by the enemy that dark, stormy night. Capt. BREVOORT, with commendable foresight, just before the cannon was fired, placed his men on either side of the road, thereby saving many lives, for when the enemy fired they aimed their piece as near as they could in the dark at the head of the column. Not a man in the extreme front was injured, while there were several severely injured a little further to the rear.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

At the first fight at Williamsport, when our line was compelled to fall back hastily, a party of eight men, composed of Lieut. Calerick, Sergt.-Major De Witt C. Smith, Chief-Bugler Rice, of the First Michigan, and one man from the Fifth New-York, two from the First Virginia, and two from the Sixth Michigan, who had been with the advanced line of skirmishers, found themselves suddenly cut off, and enveloped within the enemy's line of skirmishers. Just as they had got into a barn-yard, surrounded by a high fence, to escape notice, two or three of the enemy espied them, but as it was nearly dark, they were not recognized—particularly after one of them answered the others that "these are our fellows." Abandoning their horses, the party sallied forth during the night to escape. Running upon the enemy's pickets at every point, they fell back, and awaited daylight. All the next day the rebels were in sight, and the party remained concealed by a fence between two wheat fields. At night they made another unsuccessful attempt to get out of the lines, and finally fell in with some citizens, who furnished them citizens' clothing, and with whom, thus disguised, they remained for nearly a week, until, in fact, our troops again advanced upon Williamsport—the day the rebels recrossed the Potomac. Another party of eight skirmishers, under Sergt. WATERMAN, was cut off in the same fight. They escaped by taking a roundabout route, passing through Loudon, Chambersburgh and Monterey to Hagerstown, where they rejoined their command. In the fight at Gettysburgh Capts. ALEXANDER and HASKELL and Lieut. HICKEY escaped.

FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY—MAJOR DAKE.

June 30.—Moved from Littletown, Penn., toward Hanover, Penn.; met the enemy; four squadrons dismounted as skirmishers, the remaining four squadrons in reserve, mounted; drove the enemy, after severe skirmishing, from the field, and at night bivouacked in Hanover.

July 1.—Marched from Hanover to Berlin, Penn.

July 2.—Marched for Gettysburgh; arrived there on the morning of the 3d. The regiment was rear guard.

July 3.—At 10 A. M. moved out and met the enemy on the right at Gettysburgh. The regiment was dismounted to fight on foot. On the left of the brigade Major FERRY was killed. Participated in several charges that day.

July 4.—Moved from Gettysburgh toward Emmettsburgh; Co. A was dismounted to skirmish on the line of march. Proceeded to Monterey, Md., in the mountains. Seven squadrons dismounted to fight—two squadrons remained mounted and charged toward the rebel battery. Three of the seven squadrons moved to the right of the main road, three miles from Emmettsburgh, and dismounted; captured a train and prisoners, the whole command participating.

July 5.—Proceeded to Smithsburgh, burning train on the way; two squadrons dismounted. Moved out at night, the regiment serving as rear guard.

July 6.—Arrived at Boonsboro; moved to Hagerstown and dismounted. Remained in rear, as support or reserve. Proceeded toward Williamsport, Md.; the regiment was dismounted and supported the battery by the road. Mounted and moved toward Boonsboro, bivouacking at Jones' Cross Roads.

July 7.—Arrived at Boonsboro, remained during the day and night.

July 8.—Moved out on the pike toward Funkstown; deployed as skirmishers on the right, on foot. Col. ALGER was wounded here. Charged and drove the enemy in force from a wood, which was afterward hotly shelled. Subsequently, the enemy fell rapidly back, while the regiment pursued him closely until dark. Returned to Boonsboro at night.

July 9.—Remained quietly at Boonsboro during day and night.

July 10.—Proceeded to the right of Funkstown, and picketed the right during day and night.

July 11.—Still on picket and support for the battery.

July 12.—Moved toward Hagerstown. Charged through the city, everywhere driving the enemy. Lieut.-Col. GOULD was wounded in the charge. Two squadrons dismounted on the left of the city and drove a superior force from its position. Picketed during the rest of the day and night.

July 13.—The regiment remained on picket in and around the city for the day and night.

July 14.—Moved out of Hagerstown in the advance to Williamsport; charged into the town. Met no considerable force. Moved to the right of the town, and up the river bank, and drove a small force of the enemy's rear guard across the river. Captured a considerable number of prisoners. Rejoined the brigade at Falling Waters.

July 15.—Marched to Boonsboro.

July 16.—Marched to Berlin, on the Potomac, and remained day and night.

July 17.—Crossed to Purcelville and Snickers' Gap, arriving at the latter place about A. M. Dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. After skirmishing some time, took possession of and held the Gap for the night. Several prisoners were captured.

July 18.—Remained in possession of the Gap all day, and then returned to Purcelville.

July 19.—Marched from Purcelville to Upperville.

July 20.—Moved toward Ashby's Gap; dismounted, deployed as skirmishers, and moved up into the mountains; the advance resisting a cavalry charge, while the skirmishers, driving the enemy from the Gap, took possession of it. Returned to Upperville same night.

July 21.—Still at Upperville. On 22d moved to Manassas Railroad.

July 23.—Moved to Amissville.

July 24.—Moved to Newby's Cross-roads in advance, ten squadrons dismounting to fight; deployed as skirmishers and moved on the right. Two squadrons, mounted, remained in line in front. After some skirmishing, obeyed order to fall back.

C. P. DAKE.
Major Fifth Michigan Com'g.

SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, COL. GRAY.

On the morning of June 30, this regiment, with the Fifth, occupied Littletown, Penn., where Company A was out on a reconnoissance toward Westminster; the remainder of the regiment (nine companies) proceeded to Hanover. On approaching the last named place, we came upon the enemy's skirmishers, whom we drove to their guns, which we unexpectedly found posted on our right, supported by a large force of cavalry. Their battery opened upon us, when we withdrew. In making this movement, we were completely flanked by another body of the enemy's cavalry, outnumbering my command at least six to one. I placed two companies (B and F) in position to protect our rear and to check the enemy's advance. These companies met, by counter charges, three successive charges of the enemy, with a loss on our part of from 15 to 20 captured, and a loss to the enemy of several wounded and captured. The regiment then moved by the left of the road to Hanover, and there reported to Gen. CUSTER.

Company A having been afterward called in from Westminster Road, joined a portion of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, and later in the day had an engagement with a cavalry force of the enemy.

On reporting to Gen. CUSTER, at Hanover, this regiment was at once deployed as skirmishers, forming a line of battle one mile in length, advanced upon the enemy and drove them until they withdrew.

On the evening of July 2, the regiment encountered the enemy's cavalry at Hunterstown. Company A, under Command of Capt. H. A. THOMPSON, charged a brigade of cavalry, and, though suffering great loss, so checked the enemy as to enable our battery to be placed in a position. Three other squadrons then dismounted, and, with their rifles, drove the enemy back, when the guns of our battery caused them to precipitately leave the field.

July 3, 1863.—At Gettysburgh, the regiment was ordered to the support of the battery; four companies being pushed forward in front dismounted; four remaining, through a great part of the engagement, mounted and immediately on the left of the battery, exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy's guns. The other companies were engaged as skirmishers to the front and right.

July 4.—At Monterey, when the attack was made on the enemy's train, this regiment, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, fought the enemy who were advantageously posted in the woods on either side of the road and supported by two guns. Here again the enemy was driven with great loss on their part and slight on ours.

July 5.—At Smithburgh this regiment was employed in supporting the battery.

July 6.—At Hagerstown, the regiment having been in rear of the column on the march, was ordered to the front, but on arriving there, Gen. CUSTER, having driven the enemy, ordered us back.

Same day, at Williamsport, passing in the direct range of the enemy's guns, thereby losing one officer killed and three men wounded, the regiment was posted on the front and to the right of our battery, and connecting with the skirmishers of the First Michigan cavalry, protected our own guns and held the enemy, who was advancing on our right, until the remainder of the command left the position—the First and Sixth being the last to retire.

July 8.—At Boonsboro, this regiment was deployed to the left of the Hagerstown road, and after a sharp and hotly contested engagement, lasting several hours, repulsed and routed the enemy, and drove him three miles, and until night closed the pursuit. The rebel Gen. STUART was, in person, directing the assault in front of this regiment on that occasion.

July 11.—This regiment was ordered to do picket duty before Hagerstown—its line extending from the Cavetown and Hagerstown turnpike on the right, toward Funkstown on the left. Here during the entire day we were engaged skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters. Our loss was only two wounded; the enemy was seen to carry several of his dead and wounded from his line.

July 12.—Participated in the capture of Hagerstown.

July 14.—At Falling Waters, this regiment being in advance of all others, came upon a division of the enemy's infantry in a very strong position behind earthworks on the crown of a hill. The advance guard, (Companies B and F,) under command of Major P. A. WEBER, charged them up to and within their fortifications. An entire brigade surrendered to this mere handful of men, when another brigade, drawn up in line in rear of the first, opened a murderous fire upon the gallant little band, in which the others who had just surrendered also joined, and the survivors were compelled to withdraw, leaving the bodies of many of their gallant and lamented comrades within the rebel works, a witness of their noble and heroic daring. The remainder of the regiment deployed as skirmishers, then engaged the vastly superior force of the enemy, but overpowered by numbers, fell back to the cover of a hill, where they were joined by the First Michigan cavalry. These two regiments then marched forward, charged the enemy, who fled with great loss. The flight soon became a rout, and soon nothing was to be seen of that division but the dead and wounded covering the fields and the crowds of prisoners in our hands.

July 20.—This regiment participated in the capture of Ashby's Gap, and by order of Col. TOWN, brigade commander, proceeded rapidly to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where we encountered the enemy strongly intrenched on the opposite side of the river. After a skirmish, lasting some hours, there being no means of crossing the river, we were ordered to return. Our loss was three wounded.

July 24.—Engaged in the reconnoissance from Amissville to Newby's Cross Roads. This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. FOOTE, was deployed as skirmishers, and occupied the left of the line. After driving the enemy's line of skirmishers and accomplishing the object of the reconnoissance, the command was ordered back to Amissville. On the return, this regiment, occupying the (then) right, and in a narrow lane, found itself flanked by a brigade of the enemy's infantry, but succeeded in effecting the movement with but little loss.

GEO. GRAY, Colonel
Commanding Sixth Michigan cavalry.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY—COL. MANN.

At Hanover, Pa., on the 30th of June, the regiment having the advance of the brigade in its rapid return from Abbottstown, was thrown into position on the left of the turnpike, to the left and front of battery M, Second United States artillery. Two squadrons were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. LITCHFIELD. In the progress of the action the regiment was moved to the right of the town as a support to battery M. The skirmishers, after having advanced beyond the town and exhausted their ammunition, was withdrawn. At about 5 o'clock P. M. Companies C, H and E, under command of Maj. NEWCOMBE, were sent to occupy the town, which they took possession of and held until night when the enemy withdrew.

At Hagerstown, on the 2d of July, the regiment, except one squadron held in reserve, was advanced on the left as dismounted skirmishers.

At Gettysburgh, on the 3d of July, on the extended right of our line during the early part of the day, the regiment, as reserve and as a support to battery M, occupied various positions on the field. At about 4 o'clock P. M., the regiment was ordered to charge the advancing line of the enemy's skirmishers, who were closely supported by their cavalry reserve.

A desperate, but unequal, hand-to-hand conflict here occurred. The regiment being finally obliged to retire twice, rallied under a sharp fire from the enemy, without support or cover, and returned to the charge, and held the field until the advance of the First Michigan.

At Monterey on the night of the 4th of July, two companies, under command of Capt. ARMSTRONG, were detached to hold the mountain road on the right. The remainder of the regiment fought on the right as dismounted skirmishers.

At Smithsburgh July 5, the regiment supported battery M, and occupied the extreme left.

At Hagerstown July 6, the regiment having supported the battery in the early part of the affair, was afterward advanced on the right nearly past the town, when it was dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers, driving the enemy beyond the town, and was then recalled.

At Williamsport same day, supported a battery.

July 8, at Boonsboro, in the early part of the action, supported battery M, on the right of the Hagerstown road. As our line of skirmishers were falling back, Maj. NEWCOMBE, with his battalion, dismounted and advanced to their support. The line advanced under a heavy fire and drove the enemy from the woods. Reinforcements coming up a charge was made, and the enemy were driven from the field. The remainder of the regiment supported the skirmishers, and were exposed to a heavy fire.

On the 12th of July, the regiment being temporarily attached to the First Brigade, with it entered Hagerstown under a sharp fire from the enemy. In the afternoon the regiment was advanced to support the infantry at the extreme right of the town.

At Falling Waters July 14, on coming into action, Maj. GRANGER was dispatched to the right, where, dismounting a portion of his command, he soon took from the enemy a 10-pound Parrott gun which, after having turned against the enemy with great effect, he brought from the field. Another portion of the regiment went to the support of the skirmishers, and the remainder as a support to Battery M. The enemy's column advancing to charge this battery, that portion of the right supporting it—seventy sabres—advanced to the charge and brought from the field 400 prisoners, with the battle-flag of the Fifty-fifth Virginia. The dismounted skirmishers of this regiment captured the Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, with several other officers and a squad of men.

GEO. K. NEWCOMBE,
Major Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Com'g.

MOSBY WITH THE SUTLERS.

MOSBY and his command of bushwhackers have had rich pickings lately among the sutler's trains. When the Union army had passed on toward the Rappahannock, on its return trip from Maryland and Pennsylvania, the usual swarm of sutler's—most of whom had been out of employment for several weeks, owing to the position of the army—followed on from Alexandria and Washington. Their trains contained from 15 to 50 wagons each, and generally without any other guard than the sutlers and employes. Some of these trains have reached the army without interruption, but a majority have been pounced upon by the loquacious MOSBY, who carries away all he can of the useful and destroys the remainder of their loads. MOSBY uses a great deal of strategy in the capture of trains. He has a particular *penchant* for sutler's goods, because he generally runs less risk in attacking them, because not so well guarded, and then Government trains only carry the coarser commodities. Recently he rode half a day with a sutler's train, between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house, making himself quite familiar with the business of his traveling companions, and representing himself to be a Quartermaster in some cavalry regiment. When arrived near Fairfax Court-house the train halted. The quondam Quarmaster tied his horse to a wagon and moved off for the alleged purpose of taking a nap. He soon returned, however, with his party, and captured the whole train. Unfortunately for MOSBY, but fortunate for the sutlers, one of our cavalry squads soon after started in pursuit, and recaptured all but two or three of the forty or more wagons originally taken.

But MOSBY's career will soon be brought to a close, if the recent order, which compels all citizens residing in that portion of Virginia—east of the Blue Ridge and north of the Rappahannock—to take the oath of allegiance or go outside of our lines, is vigorously enforced. MOSBY professes to have only sixty men, but then he has the white population of the district he roams in as auxiliaries, to picket towns, roads, act as spies, &c. Remove these agents, and MOSBY would soon be forced to seek another field to operate in.

HOW A SURGEON'S AMBULANCE WAS SAVED.

When, on the 30th of June, 1863, the rear of Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry division was attacked in the town of Hanover, Penn., the first charge fell upon a remnant of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. This command was somewhat scattered, and the rebels, passing through it, came upon the private ambulance of Dr. WOOD, chief surgeon of the division. Two soldiers, named SPAULDING and FORSYTH, occupied this vehicle—both hospital attendants. As the enemy approached, they made a vigorous attack upon the covering of the wagon with their swords—cutting a dozen or more holes in the top—when SPAULDING, who was sick, suggested to FORSYTH, who was driving, that he (SPAULDING) should drive, and the other drive off the assailants with a six-shooter one of the party had. This arrangement was carried into effect; the enemy were driven away, and the worthy surgeon's traps were saved to the service.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

In the same battle, FOLGER, a private in Company H, Fifth New-York cavalry, performed an act of great coolness and daring. He got mixed up some way in the charge upon the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, not having time to reload his carbine, he picked up a loaded one some person had dropped, shot a horse upon which the rebel Col. PAYNE was riding, the rider falling into a tan-vat, and it was with difficulty FOLGER saved him from drowing. Just at the moment the Colonel was safely out of the vat, his orderly rode up, and presenting a pistol to FOLGER, ordered him to surrender. FOLGER hesitated, but looking up the street and seeing the advance of the Fifth in the celebrated charge made at that time, suddenly seized upon his unloaded carbine, and aiming it at Mr. Orderly, in no very complimentary terms, ordered him to surrender or he would blow his brains out. The orderly, completely taken by surprise at this turn of affairs, surrendered without making any resistance; so that young FOLGER, youthful though he be, by the display of a little coolness and daring in extremes, not only saved himself from capture, but captured a colonel and a private from the ranks of the enemy during the heat of battle.

E. A. PAUL.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Margaret Bell and two children, Frank Stevens, S. Hammerman, N. Beck, Rev. T. Bonderaur, A. Bigiione, A. Guerrem, P. H. Case, Miss R. M. Cooper, M. S. Miller, L. Naguen and wife, Mr. Williamson, M. Lopez, M. Tirado and friend, Capt. Metchen, G. Ceaser, M. L. Tabb, W. H. Hore, Mrs. Mosley and child, Mrs. Keeler and child, M. Teen.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Bartholomew, 27th Massachusetts; Lieut. Josiah D. Hunt, Lieut. D. W. Clinton, W. H. Oreison, John C. Smith, Capt. A. Langworthy, 85th New-York; Lieut. M. Seyken, 3d New-York Cavalry; Wm. McDonald, Capt. S. Allen, J. B. Griffin, N. T. Jenks, U. S. N.; J. R. Chamberlain, Charles McHenry, Lieut. E. L. Stowell, 92d New-York; Capt. Wm Cuff, 150th New-York; Capt. Hyron Kalt, Charles Lockitt, Lieut. John Wood, 58th Pennsylvania; Lieut. D. A. Kinsman, do.; C. H. Vaughan, M. A. Rand, J. H. Wilkinson, U. S. N.; T. N. Plass, C. Orsby, and 77 in the steerage.

In brig Marian, from Bahia—Capt. Whipple, late of schr. Belle, of Nova Scotia, from Lisbon for Rio Grande del Sur, condemned at Bahia.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 01 | Sun sets...... 7 11 | Moon rises..11 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 53 | Gov. Island.. 1 42 | Hell Gate.. 3 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Barks Mayflower, Denel, Barbados, H. Trowbaidge's Sons; Charles Brewer, Grant, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Venus, (Br.,) Dunning, Fojo, H. L. Routh & Son; Frank Maria, Barber, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; McCarroll, Smith, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Weymouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Eagle, Hall, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Augusta, Gregory, Saco, J. V. Haviland; Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Aug. 1, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 24, (outward passage,) at 9 A. M., lat. 34 10, lon. 76 30, course S. W., saw black smoke to westward; shortly afterward, saw a steamer with two white smoke-pipes, hull painted lead color, steering S. E.; same time, saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed gaining on her pursuer. The Eagle cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English built iron side wheel steamer, of about 600 tons, laden with cotton, of which, on our approach, she threw a quantity overboard. The Eagle stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the Lackawana, came up and took possession of her. The Eagle then proceeded on her course.

Steamship Eagle, (Br. prize,) Acting Master Gould, Key West 13 days, via Port Royal, and 36 hours from Hampton Roads. Aug. 1, off Cape Lookout, spoke U. S. steamers Aries, from Boston, and Minnesota, both cruising. The Eagle was captured between Abacoa and Nassau May 17, by U. S. steamer Octorora.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall July 27, at 6 P. M., with mdse., passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen.

U. S. transport Albany, Jackaway, Newbern, N. C., 3d inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Massasoit, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, in ballast to D. H. Clark.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pearce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. Massey, Rodgers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Scotland, Rollins, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to Starbuck & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Fannie Loss, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Zaza 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Maria, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Andrews, Bahia 34 ds., with rosewood, coffee and hides to Kirkland & Van Sachs.

Schr. Kate, (formerly prize schr. Bustle, of Mobile,) Acting Master C. Lee Moses, U. S. N., commanding, from Key West 10 ds., to James C. Clapp, U. S. Marshal for Southern Florida. She has a cargo appraised at $52,000, consisting of cotton, liquors, oils, etc., etc.; she was captured off Key West. During the passage from Hatteras to Cape Henry, saw several U. S. steamers cruising. Acting Master Moses returns North to leave the service, having of late bled very freely at the ears, and suffering much from the effects of his difficulty in France.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Aiden, Alexandria 9 ds., in ballast Jonas Smith.

Schr. Kasbec, Farrell, St. Marcs 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Herques & Co.

Schr. Magellan, Lippincott, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Brennan, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sophia, Ganney, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Hoover, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Charlotte, (Br.,) Lewis, Antigua 15 ds., with molasses to master.

BELOW—Brig Favorita, (foreign.)

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Ship Sardinia.

Barks Mary Ann, Emily and Ada, Julia.

Brigs Prestissimo, Baltic, S. B. Johnson.

Schooners L. K. Cole, Florence, James Douglas, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Wilhelmine, from Londonderry, reported arrived on Tuesday, should have read the Melpomene.

The steamship Golden City is now on the Great Balance Dock to be coppered. Also, the ship Calhoun is on the large Sectional Dock, and will be recaulked and newly coppered.

FAYAL, July 5—The ship Spark of the Ocean, fm. Wales for Halifax, with coals, put in leaking badly.

The steamship Matanzas, at pier No. 4 North River, is loading for New-Orleans with ordnance and subsistence stores.

The steamer Hudson is also loading for New-Orleans, at Pier No. 13 North River.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Arr. bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Cape Haytien; schr. Island Belle, Johnson, Port-au-Spain.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—Arr. bark Sarah A. Nickels, Nickels, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Naples—ship, of Bath, from Southampton for Bourbon, May 7, lat. 13 05 S., lon. 32 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia July 3, schr. Wm. Albert, Smith, from Rio Grande, unc.

Arr. at Acapulco July 20, ship Golden Rule, from Montevideo, with coal.

[PER NORTHERN LIGHT.]

Arr. at Aspinwall July 17, Am. schr. Sallie Mears, Shanks, Boca del Toro; 19th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; 23d, steamer Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, New-York; bark Caroline, Packard, Perth Amboy; 24th, bark Amelia, Wells, New-York; 27th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York.

Cld. July 18, Am. schr. Sallie Mears, Shanks, Baltimore; 25th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; bark Gen. Warren, Hartz, United States via Cuba; brig Abby Thaxter, Coombs, United States via Cuba; 27th, steamer Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, New-York.

Arr. at Valparaiso July 17, ship John Wells, Boston. In port on the 30th June, ships Edward O'Brien and John Wells; barks Betsena and Consa[illegible].

Arr. at Callao July 5, ship Mary Banks, Montevideo; bark M. L. Frank, Buenos Ayres; 7th, Mongolia, Chinchas; 9th, Maverick, Melbourne; 11th, Mary E. Campbell, Chiuchas.

Sailed July 1, bark Lucy A. Nichols, Chinchas; 3d, ship Mary O'Brien, do.; 9th, Alfred Storer, do.; 11th, Mangolia, Amberes.

[PER ARABIA.]

BOSTON, Aug. 5.

Sld. from Liverpool July 22, Guy Mannering, for New-York; 23d, Dreadnaught, for do.; 24th, City of Cork, for do.

Cld. July 24, Energy, Aurora, and R. L. Lane, for New-York.

Arr. at Havre July 21, Palermo, from Baltimore.

Sld. from the Texel July 20, Fosca and Helena, for New-York.

Sld. from Flushing Roads July 21, Atlantic, Williams, Sea King, Thalatta, England, Emelie and Arion, for New-York.

Arr. at Bremerhaven July 20, Columbus, for New-York.

Sld. July 20, Corrolan, for New-York; 21st, Charles H. Lunt, Sunderland, Kerzogin and Brabant, for New-York; Geestemande, for do.

Sld. from Cuxhaven July 21, Windspiel, for New-York.

Sld. from Antwerp July 24, Kensington, for New-York.

Arr. at Cette, July 21, Die Matione, from New-York.

Arr. at Lisbon July 17, Crimea, from New-York.

Arr. at Algoa Bay May 20, Star King, from Philadelphia; 23d, Regina, from New-York; June 6, Anglo-Saxon, from Baltimore; Urania, from Table Bay.

Arr. at London July 23, Melbourne, from New-York.

Cld. July 21, Liverpool, for New-York, and passed Deal 24th.

Arr. at Deal July 23, Centenary and Chapman, from Dunkirk, and sld. 24th for New-York; 24th, Eagle Wing, from Akyab for London, and proceeded.

Arr. at Falmouth July 25, Atlantic, from New-York; St. Helena, from Akyab.

Arr. at Cardiff July 22, Stephen Crowell from New-York.

Sld. from Londonderry July 23, Pacific, Morgan, for New-York.

Sld. from Newport July 23, Enterprise, Frances, for New-York.

Sld. from Shields July 23, Fortuna, for New-York.

At Bristol July 24, Owego, for New-York.

Arr. at Troon, July 23, Christopher, Hall, fm. Londonderry.

Spoken—May 8, lat. 22 S., lon. 62 E., Ocean Steed, Maulman, for England; May 18, lat. 32 S., lon. 33 E., Western Empire, from Mauritius May 3, for London; May 27, bark Carib, from Amoy for New-York, by a vessel at St. Helena; June —, lat. 7, lon. 25 W., Constitution, from Philadelphia for Shanghai; June 11, no latitude, etc., Kenmore, from Akyab for England, by a vessel at St. Helena; June 13, lat. 4 N., lon. 27 W., Addison, from New-York for Buenos Ayres.

[PER HECLA.]

Arrived from New-York—July 25, Howard, at Queenstown; 27th, Shannon, at Liverpool; 28th, Moro Castle, at Greenock.

Arrived from San Francisco—July 26, Hornet, at Liverpool; 28th, Agra, at do.

Sailed for New-York—July 26, R. L. Lane and Aurora, from Liverpool; Cereal, from Belfast.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.

Arrived from New-York—Neptune, at Algoa; Mona and Adelaide, at Belfast.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 23D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $50 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vleit, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,
Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of disease,
Dimness of vision,
Hot hands,
Dryness of the skin,

Loss of power,
Difficulty of breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the back,
Flushing in the body,
Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE
AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu........	$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla........	$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT.)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.